

Arthur Miall
18 Bowyer St. Fleet St. E.C.

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 981.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
 { STAMPED 8d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.
"Beauty and the Beast," daily at Four and Nine, an entirely new Musical Entertainment, by George Buckland, Esq., with many effects, shown with the Ghost Apparatus (John Henry Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors). Professor Pepper's new Ghost Lecture, daily at Quarter to Three and Quarter to Eight. Admission (Saturday Mornings inclusive), 1s. Open Twelve to Five, Seven to Ten. N.B. The Laboratory is always open for Pupils and Analyses.

**SPECIAL APPEAL.
FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.**

PRESIDENT—Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
TREASURER—Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
SUB-TREASURER—William Allen, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.
Fredk. Tomkins, Esq., M.A., D.C.L.
Rev. Samuel Garratt, B.A.
Rev. John Curwen.
F. W. Chesson, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.
Vast numbers of slaves, from the desire of freedom, preferring starvation to bondage, have flocked to the Federal towns and fortresses, destitute of almost everything, in order to escape from Slavery and its horrors. The able-bodied being driven by the masters to the South, those who have escaped are mostly the feeble, the women and children, left by their owners to perish in rags and hunger. They have suffered in long marches, have been depressed and afflicted by privations and exposure. In this condition they come in multitudes, their lives often dependent on prompt relief. In the Freedmen's Camps of the Mississippi Valley alone there are more than fifty thousand dependent persons. Many thousands more cry for help in other parts. It cannot be doubted that the friends of the Negro will be ready in this emergency to aid these, who, inspired by feelings of humanity and religion in America, are striving to clothe the naked, to give bread to the starving, and to provide a temporary shelter for the houseless fugitive. Contributions in cash may be sent to any of the above-mentioned gentlemen, or to Dr. Fredk. Tomkins, Library Chambers, Inner Temple, E.C. Clothing and boxes of useful articles may be sent to Johnson, Johnson, and Co., 17, Blomfield-street, London-wall, E.C.

The following subscriptions, with others, have been received:—

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart	100	0	0
C. Buxton, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Lady Buxton	30	0	0
The Dowager Lady Buxton	20	0	0
W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P.	25	0	0
The Chamberlain of the City of London ..	20	0	0
J. G. Hoare, Esq.	21	0	0
The Dowager Lady Buxton (second sub.) ..	30	0	0
Robt. Charlton, Esq.	20	0	0
George Thomas, Esq.	20	0	0
Samuel Allen, Esq., Hitchin	10	0	0
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	21	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Pope, Staines	5	0	0
W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. (second sub.) ..	10	0	0

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.
COMMITTEE.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.
P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P.
James Stansfeld, Esq., M.P.
James White, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Lucas, Esq.
William Hargreaves, Esq., Treasurer.
A. W. Paulton, Esq.
Edward Miall, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist."
William Evans, Esq., Chairman of the Emancipation Society.
Edmond Beales, Esq., M.A.
George Wilson, Esq., Manchester.
Joseph Cowen, Esq., jun., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
T. H. Barker, Esq., Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.
J. F. Bontems, Hon. Secretary of the Ballot Society.
John Richardson, Esq., and John Robert Taylor, Esq., Hon. Secretaries of the Garibaldi Committee.
Rev. Henry Richard.
William Coningham, Esq.
Hain Friwell, Esq.
William Shann, Esq., M.A.
W. T. Malleon, Esq.
Baxter Langley, Esq.
Pasmore Edwards, Esq.
Herbert S. Skeats, Esq.
James Beal, Esq.
Charles Williams, Esq.
Mr. Castleden, 2, Bancroft-road, Stepney.
R. B. Reed, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was unceasing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he placed his rare and noble powers of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhappily died without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feeling of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, 84, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde Park, or to the hon. secretary, 65, Fleet-street.

**ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
SPECIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.**

A communication having been received from New Zealand, to the effect that the FREE LAND GRANTS are likely to cease in the coming Autumn, persons desirous of securing THE 40-ACRE LAND GRANT, AT ALBERTLAND, are informed that these can only be obtained through the above Association.

For further particulars, apply pre-paid to JOHN BRAME, jun., 1, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C.

SHIPS SAIL EVERY MONTH.

A large party is organising to sail on 29th of August instant, to be accompanied by Mr. J. BRAME, the General Manager of the Association.

The matchless Clipper Ship VICTORY, A 1 twelve years, 2,400 tons, whose last voyage was seventy-two days, has been specially chartered for the August party.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.**

Instituted May 10, 1758.

For Children from any part of the Kingdom.

TREASURER—H. E. GURNEY, Esq.

THIRTY-FIVE ORPHANS will be admitted into the above Institution in October.

Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. The application should be accompanied by a stamped envelope containing the name and address of the person requiring the information. Contributions are very earnestly solicited.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

82, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

**HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49,
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.**

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS: Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

**HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN,
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.**

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary.

ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

**TO BUILDERS and BRICKMAKERS.—
TO BE LET, a BRICK-FIELD, containing Five Acres**

of Good Earth, within five minutes' walk of the River Thames and a Railway Station. Also, TWO EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSES, with good Walled-in Gardens, commanding an extensive view of the Coast of Kent.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Grays, Essex.

**PATENTS for SALE.—A FRENCH
PATENT, and a BELGIAN, for SALE, separately.**

The English at Work successfully.

Address, "Beta," Post-office, Southgate-road, London.

**TO be DISPOSED OF, a First-class BABY
LINEN, MILLINERY, and GENERAL DRAPERY
BUSINESS, in a large and increasing Country Town. Rent, 130l.**

For further particulars apply to K. Y. Z., care of Messrs. J. and R. Morley, 18, Wood-street, London.

**WANTED, by a Certificated MASTER, a
BRITISH SCHOOL. First-rate testimonials from
last School.**

Apply, R. S., Post-office, Banbury.

**WANTED, in a Godly Family, LODGING
and PARTIAL BOARD for TWO YOUNG GEN-
TLEMEN, engaged during the day in Business in the City and
West-end.**

Address, A.B., No. 3, Loughborough-park Cottage, Brixton.

**G. PIPER, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,
Chelmsford, has a VACANCY for a well-educated
YOUTH as an INDOOR APPRENTICE.**

Apply to A. S. Lyne, Enfield, Middlesex, N.

**LONDON.—To MINISTERS, CHRISTIAN
FRIENDS, and others.—Mrs. BERNARD respectfully
solicits the kind patronage and recommendation of the above
to her Private Hotel and Family Boarding House: thoroughly
clean and well-aired beds insured; about five minutes' walk
from King's-cross, twelve to City Terminus, where there are
2d. omnibuses to all parts. 1, Granville-square, Wharton-
street, King's-cross-road. Bed, breakfast and attendance, 3s.**

**OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION FOR
1864.
THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.**

PRINCIPAL, Mr. M. JACKSON.

The following Pupils have passed the above Examination this year:—

SENIOR CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE IN ARTS.

J. Jackson, Ayr, passed in treble first-class honours. Of the 572 senior candidates, he was second in order of merit in the section of languages, fourteenth in the section of English, and eighth in the aggregate of work done.

JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

G. A. Cook, Edgware-road, second honour division.

R. P. Gill, Clapham, third division.

C. Hardy, Clapton-square, ditto.

G. C. Minister, Twickenham, ditto.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD
HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special
regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Trades-
men and Farmers.**

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

**DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,
near LONDON.**

Principal—C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School, Boys of all ages, from Seven to Eighteen, receive a careful and thorough Education, regulated so as to prepare them either for the Liberal Professions or for Commercial Pursuits. The utmost attention is paid to the Domestic Comfort of the Boys. The House is very large, and is surrounded by above seven acres of land, the greater part of which is occupied by the Play-grounds and Cricket-field. The Youngest Pupils form a separate Preparatory Department.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 13th September. The Principal will be at home by Sept. 6.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School, or of Messrs. Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate street, London.

**BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S
SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.**

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill

**FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—
FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-
STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Com-
modious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S
HOTEL, ABERDEEN.**

**IMPERIAL HOTEL, SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.**

The attention of English and Foreign Tourists visiting Dublin is respectfully invited to the advantages which this extensive Establishment affords in its good accommodation and moderate charges. It is centrally situated, in one of the finest streets in Europe, directly opposite the General Post office, and within a few minutes' drive of all the railway and packet stations, Phoenix Park, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, &c., &c. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, with separate Dining, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms all on the first floor. The fixed charge of 1s. is made for attendance, which includes all gratuities to servants.

**STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT
BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house.**

Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

**DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—
The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED**

DIRECTORS.
Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Potham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.

George Ireland, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money
Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.**

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;

AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
At the Annual Meeting, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums of the year 1863 reached the sum of £341,668 Being an Advance of ... £40,977 over 1862; an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.

The Revenue from Fire Premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of ... £113,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1863 was ... £75,993 Ditto, 1862 .. £88,996

Showing an Increase in one year of ... £12,973

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.		Net Premiums.	
1859	£434,470 11 10	£13,086 0 5	
1860	449,241 16 2	15,079 17 10	
1861	521,101 17 0	16,827 13 0	
1862	701,427 15 8	22,333 13 2	
1863	762,546 12 10	24,069 12 8	

This rapid growth, amounting to 78 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first-half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds Half-a-Million Sterling.

The rate of Mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.
96, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.

DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Barratt, Esq. John Hengh, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq. Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P. Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq. Joseph Peel, Esq.
George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates. Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates. Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

TRADE MARK.



BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Brown and Polson trust that the superior quality of their Corn Flour will still secure that preference which it has hitherto maintained, and also protect them from the substitution of other kinds which are sometimes urged upon families to obtain extra profit by the sale. Brown and Polson's is supplied by the most respectable Tea Dealers, Grocers, Chemists, &c., in every town in the kingdom.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement, female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

SEE THE "COURT CIRCULAR" FOR JAN. 16.

EXTRACT:

"Among the latest productions of what may be denominated 'trade literature,' we have just been favoured with a copy of the new Illustrated Catalogue of 'The General Furnishing and Upholstery Company.' It is a most carefully-compiled and artistically-executed work; and not the least important feature of it is the perfect truthfulness with which every object is represented. The attainment of excellence has evidently been the aim in the production of this guide; and, if the general business of the company is conducted on the same principles, and with equal liberality, the spirited proprietors certainly deserve all the encouragement which such a policy is calculated to secure."

THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY

(Limited),

24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. F. THOMAS AND CO'S

PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—(PRIZE MEDAL).

Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these Machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for Trade Purposes and for Family Use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability. HEMMING, BINDING, GATHERING, &c., may be accomplished with facility. Illustrated Catalogues and Specimens of the Work may be obtained of the Patentees,

W. F. THOMAS AND CO.,

66, NEWGATE-STREET, AND REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

Charitable Institutions, &c., liberally treated.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,

have an estimate from, or visit the Establishment of, BRANSBY BROTHERS, Furniture, Patent Bedsteads and Bedding Makers, Complete House Furnishers, Upholsterers, and Carpet Factors, 121 and 123, Old Kent-road, London, S.E. (next to Bricklayers' Arms Station). All goods warranted, and delivered carriage and packing free to any house in the kingdom. Established 1823.

SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION

AN EFFECTUAL CURE for the HOOPING COUGH without internal medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label outside each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists, and dealers in medicines.

May Good Digestion Wait on Appetite,

AND HEALTH ON BOTH.

If these then fail, use Dr. Lang's Essential Spirit of Melissa; it is pleasant to the palate, exhilarating and invaluable to nervous temperaments. To be had of Wholesale Medicine Vendors and all respectable Chemists, &c., throughout the Country, in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each. Full Directions for use on wrappers enclosing the Bottles.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 981.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Court, Official, and Personal News.....	663
The Church of South Africa.....	Law, Assize, and Police.....	663
657	Crime and Casualties.....	663
Eccelesiastical Notes.....	State of Lancashire.....	664
657	Ireland.....	664
The late Exeter Election.....	Population & Parliamentary Representation.....	665
658	Convict Prisons.....	665
The Bishop of Oxford on Inspiration.....	Postscript.....	665
659	LEADING ARTICLES:	
The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel on Mr. Spurgeon's Sermon.....	Summary.....	666
659	The Last of Poland.....	666
The late George Offor, Esq.....	The American Struggle.....	667
659	The Universal Alphabet.....	667
English Chapel-Building Society.....	"Covers for Family Jars".....	667
660	Foreign and Colonial.....	668
Juggernaut and his Victims.....	Foreign Miscellany.....	670
660	Election Intelligence.....	670
Religious Intelligence.....	Miscellaneous News.....	671
661	Literature.....	672
CORRESPONDENCE:	Gleanings.....	674
The Policy of Dissenters.....	Births, Marriages, and Deaths.....	675
662		
The Exeter Nonconformists.....		
662		
The Legislative Cure for Drunkenness.....		
662		
Religious Liberty in Turkey.....		
662		

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE "charge delivered to the diocese of Natal, in the cathedral church of St. Peter, Pietermaritzburg, at his Primary Metropolitan Visitation, May 18th, 1864, by Robert, Lord Bishop of Capetown, and Metropolitan," over and above the interest which attaches to it on local and personal grounds, fairly claims attentive and dispassionate consideration for the stand which it makes for the spiritual independence of colonial churches. Dr. Gray, it will be remembered, in what we suppose we must call a synodical assembly, has condemned Dr. Colenso, one of the provincial bishops subject to his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as guilty of heresy; and Bishop Colenso, in his turn, "perseveres in maintaining and propagating heresies, greater and more numerous than have ever been imputed to a bishop before"; and "has publicly declared that he will treat all spiritual sentences of the Church as a nullity, and attempt to resume the exercise of his sacred functions and government over the Church of God without renouncing his errors, and without being restored, either by the Metropolitan or the Archbishop of Canterbury." In fact, he contemplates an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or else to the Court of Queen's Bench. "Should he carry his threat into execution," says Dr. Gray, "... all other methods having failed, it will be the duty of the Church to fulfil her Lord's command, and separate, by solemn and open sentence, from the communion of the faithful, one, who in spirit and belief, has already separated himself from them." Should any legal court interpose, "it could only deprive the Church of its property. It could not give spiritual authority to any man. Christ has not given this power to kings or civil courts. He has given it only to His Church; and if any Church were to surrender this power to civil courts, it would unchurch itself—cease to be a Church. ... If this diocese, therefore, were to be deprived of its temporalities by an unrighteous decision, the Mother Church would provide means for the support of another bishop, and send him out to minister to the faithful in the land."

The Bishop, in fact, threatens a *quasi* secession, in the event of certain contingencies—a secession not complete in itself, but involving the complicity of the Church of England, and constituting her a *particeps criminis*, in resisting, on behalf of the South African Church, the fiat of law, given under the sanction of the British Crown. The state of affairs contemplated as possible, if not probable, is this—Bishop Colenso, on the ground of his heretical publications, has been synodically condemned, and, unless he retracts his errors, will be ecclesiastically deposed. Should the highest legal court of the realm declare, on appeal, that the deposition is invalid, and that the bishop still retains his authority, the South African Church will pay no regard to

the sentence. It will surrender its endowments, but will not be robbed of its religious rights. It will refuse to acknowledge the decision of a civil tribunal in a matter purely spiritual in its character. And, says Dr. Gray, "I would myself, were life and strength spared, undertake to return home and rouse it" (the Mother Church) "up to the discharge of this duty; and would, with my Episcopal brethren, consecrate another bishop to minister to the flock, and to witness for Christ, and His word, and His truth, in this land."

There are two positions from which this awkward collision of authorities may be surveyed. We may look at it from the ground of obligations already contracted by the Church to the Crown, whether in the colonies or at home—and we may look at it from the ground of those duties which the Church, as such, owes to her Lord and to herself. Bishop Gray appears to us to confuse the two views. We will endeavour to keep them separate.

As to the second aspect of the matter, to which, however, we shall give priority of attention, *we*, at any rate, cannot withhold our sympathy from the Bishop of Capetown. We say nothing of his High-Church views—nothing of the opinions he holds on the nature and extent of prelatical jurisdiction—nothing of his notions in regard to spiritual government. For aught we know, he may be at variance with the majority of his clergy, and with the great body of his laity, in these particulars. But, unquestionably, spiritual authority, in whomsoever it may be held to reside, and by what forms soever to be scripturally expressed, is one of those prerogatives which no Church can surrender without being guilty of unfaithfulness to her Lord. It would be a manifest incongruity, and, what is more, a glaring impropriety, for the South African Church to be governed, in respect of any of its ecclesiastical functions, by the decisions of a civil court—and especially by a civil court outside of the colony. That it should assert its independence, at the cost of its existing endowments, would be a noble tribute to the sincerity of its motives, and to its appreciation of what a Church of Christ ought to be and to do in relation to the civil power. Dr. Gray wishes to take for the Church over which he presides the position of "a voluntary association," and he will call upon the Mother Church, which violently repudiates any such position for herself, to co-operate with him, even to the extent of defying the law, in giving effect to his claims. He writes well on this point—suggests many thoughts to which the Church of England at home would do wisely to give heed. He reminds his clergy that their first duty is to witness, in the land of their adoption, for Christ and for the faith once, and once for all, delivered. He declares that for the church to admit that she cannot remove an unfaithful officer from his office, or that she is not entitled to be governed by her own laws, would betray Christ—would forfeit, and deservedly forfeit, His presence and blessing and he solemnly adjures his clerical brethren to "stand up for Christ and for His Truth—for the living word of God, and for the written word of God"—reminding them that their trial is far less than His saints have endured in other days.

But, much as we approve of and sympathise with the spirit which prompts these lofty assertions of independence, we are not quite convinced that it is compatible with a faithful recognition of the obligations which Dr. Gray, his bishops and clergy, have contracted to the civil power. If it be true, as the bishop affirms, that a Church in the colonies is not an Established Church, and only claims to be "in the same situation with any other religious body; in no better, but in no worse position"—she ought certainly, if she desires it, to be released from the legal fetters which cripple the freedom and independence of the Church at home. The Bishop of Capetown says, "I have claimed the same right, *but no greater*, to administer the laws of this Church, whether in my capacity of metropolitan or in that of bishop, than would

be conceded to a Roman Catholic bishop, or a Wesleyan superintendent, in the administration of the laws of their respective communities, or than was conceded to the Church of the early ages by heathen emperors, or is conceded to the Church in America in these days, by the civil power." But we have doubts whether Dr. Gray's prior engagements to the Crown, in virtue of which he was appointed bishop, and afterwards metropolitan, will admit of his making good his claim to that right. Our contemporary, the *Daily News*, very properly calls attention to the fact that the Bishop of Capetown has signed the 36th Canon, to the effect that "the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other her Highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal," and, moreover, that he took the oath of supremacy on his admission to the Episcopal office. We cannot see, therefore, how he who, *quoad ecclesiastica*, represents the Crown of England in South Africa, can shake off the obligation under which he is thereby placed, to be governed by the decisions of the Crown in matters pertaining to the Church, nor how he can consistently assert for himself the same liberty as may be justly claimed by a Wesleyan superintendent or a Roman Catholic bishop.

The truth is that the tie which unites the Colonial Churches to the Church of England is convenient enough for the worldly *status* it gives to the former, but necessarily imposes many of the legal restraints which are acknowledged by the latter. Dr. Gray wishes to have the advantages without the accompanying disadvantages. We question whether the law will allow this, however the freedom and independence of the Colonial Churches may seem to demand it. The secession must be complete, before the fruits of secession can be fully enjoyed.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

Is the Bishop of Oxford also amongst the heresiarchs? His lordship delivered last week, at Oxford, an address on Inspiration, in which, according to the reports, he contended that apparent anomalies in Holy Writ were a consequence of indirect revelation—the persons to whom many of the revelations were made having "varied" their rendering of them to such an extent as to give grounds of objections on the part of those who were disposed to look at the Scriptures with a critical eye. If this be indeed the Bishop of Oxford's theory—and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports of his address—we need scarcely say that his lordship has, from an opponent, become a convert to the views of Bishop Colenso and the "Essayists." Only his lordship goes a little further. He states a broad theory of inspiration which, if accepted, at once, of course, refutes the external authority of the Scriptures. If the inspired writers "varied" their messages, what is the use of their having been inspired? Are the messages "varied" from beginning to end, or only partially? and if partially, where? An august ecclesiastical audience listened with some astonishment to the Bishop's declarations, and a considerable discussion, we are told, followed. The result was that the Bishop reaffirmed his opinions, but with this proviso—that as yet he had not found, and that he believed he never should find, a particle of error in the Word of God. If so, we cannot help asking how the Bishop arrives at the conclusion that the writers "varied" their messages? The fact is, his lordship has been holding with the hounds for some years past after the hare of heterodoxy, and now has the old inclination to run with the hare. Finding the field startled at such an enterprise—permissible in politics, but scarcely so in religion—he slips back again amongst the hounds. The result is the question whether his lordship is a hare or a hound. He will probably now be claimed

by both races, and therefore be, alternately, equally popular and equally mistrusted by the High and the Broad Churchmen of his diocese. Amongst theologians of neither school he will now be known as the inventor of the Saponaceous theory of Inspiration.

The Bishop of Salisbury, also, has been delivering a Charge. It was natural that the Bishop should refer at some length to the part which he had taken in the prosecution of one of the Essayists. This he did, and confessed, in doing so, that the evils of the trial had been great; so that now no statement of doctrine, however accurate and minute, could protect the faith from such an interpretation as was put on the word "everlasting." The Bishop sees the remedy for these evils in the synodical condemnation of heretical books, and in "mutual forbearance, within certain limits, between Church and State." His lordship, we are informed, went on to discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the connection at present subsisting between these powers, and concluded by saying that "he would yield to no man in prizing the advantages of an Establishment, but if called upon to choose between an Establishment and the faith, his choice would soon be made." "Gladly," he added, "would he surrender present advantages if he could thereby raise the national belief to the standard of the faith." This is not the first time that the Bishop of Salisbury has alluded to this subject, and in his last words we see an advance of opinion, or rather feeling, for which we were scarcely prepared. Dr. Manning has told us how the High Churchmen of his day said that come what might they would not leave the State Church—but the Bishop of Salisbury is actually capable of sacrificing "advantages" for the sake of the faith once delivered to the saints. It is, however, no little gain that it is possible for a Church dignitary now to discuss such a question with calmness and moderation. A still greater gain is it that the bare possibility of the national faith being restored by the separation of the Church from the State should be admitted and looked at as a contingency. We notice, by-the-by, that the *Record* does not report this portion of the Charge.

Canon Dixon, of York, has gone farther than the Bishop. Before "the gentry" and agriculturists of the North Riding at Ryedale, he has stated his conviction that the separation of the Church from the State will very soon take place. His words, given in response to the toast of the "Archbishop and the Clergy," are reported in the *York Herald* as follows:—

The Rev. Canon Dixon, in responding, said he believed it was the opinion of many that the time was not far distant when the Church of England would cease to be national—when that connection which had so long existed between the Church and State would be dissolved. Such were the signs of the times, and such the tendency of legislation. He then adverted to various causes which were leading to this end, and added his belief that whatever might be the tendency of all statutable changes the security of the Church would be found in the hearts and affections of the people.

The Canon is not dismayed, nor is he angry, nor, more singular still, did his sentiments appear to create any consternation at the dinner-table. We think we see in his last reference an indication of a belief that the event will add to the strength, security, and success of the Church.

The controversy on Mr. Spurgeon's sermon concerning Baptismal Regeneration both widens and deepens. It is the subject of an elaborate paper in the *Christian Observer* of this month, in which it is contended that the Church of England does not hold the doctrine that "baptism saves men." The writer charges Mr. Spurgeon, in capitals, with singular and astonishing ignorance; doubts whether he is not dishonest; says he has "fabricated a grave and fearful charge," asks "how dared he" to make such representations; and prophesies that his words will "probably trouble Mr. Spurgeon's conscience in his latest hours." Apart from this Evangelical-Churchman style of controversy, the article is well worth reading. It is an answer to Mr. Spurgeon's remark in a later sermon that "the whole question is, Do you believe that baptism regenerates? If so—prove that your belief is Scriptural. Do you believe that baptism does not regenerate? Then justify your swearing that it does." The *Observer* argument is—We don't believe that it regenerates, and we don't swear that it does so, but if we do, we are not worse than other Churches.

But while the *Observer* is angry because of Mr. Spurgeon's so-called misrepresentations, fabrications, and ignorance, the *Clerical Journal* pronounces that Mr. Spurgeon is quite right. It is true, according to the *Journal*, that Mr. Spurgeon is a "heretic," an "Anabaptist," and "ipso facto excommunicated," and that "no one who has but glanced at Mr. Spurgeon, in his mental or physical peculiarities, could ever mistake him for a gentle-

man, or look for that fine feeling and attention to the wishes of others which mark the truly educated and refined Christian" but, logically, on this question, Mr. Spurgeon is right, and the Evangelicals are wrong:—

How as to the logical rights of the case between Mr. Spurgeon and his opponents. They are very indignant because he says they do not believe what they give their assent and consent to; that while their Church plainly teaches Baptismal Regeneration, in the literal sense, they avoid the doctrine in figurative and non-natural interpretations. We ask them, in all friendliness, can they deny this? Do they receive the Baptismal Service as it is received by the large party in the Church to whom they are opposed? Of course they do not; but then they shelter themselves under the Gorham judgment, and declare that the laws of the Church allow them to take these expressions of the Prayer-book in that different sense which they hold to be the correct one. Now, however such an argument may satisfy their own minds and consciences, it will never bear the scrutiny of impartial spectators without the pale of the Church. We think Mr. Spurgeon's inference is the natural one in the circumstance, namely, that those clergymen who give their assent and consent to the Baptismal Service of the Church of England, and yet shelter themselves under the Gorham judgment in giving it a meaning of their own, are inconsistent, to say the least. Mr. Fisher, and other lay Churchmen, have said so before Mr. Spurgeon chose to put his finger in the matter, and notwithstanding all the declarations of the *Record* and its followers, men of unprejudiced judgments will think so too.

We print, in another column, a letter from the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel on this subject. The letter suggests, by implication, whether Mr. Spurgeon ought not to leave the Evangelical Alliance, and rebukes that gentleman for being "rash and uncharitable." Mr. Noel's letter is baptized by that spirit of charity "which believeth all things and hopeth all things," but it need not be said that it is by no means a sufficient defence of the Evangelical clergy, or one that will be accepted as such by the generality, not merely of Christians, but of men of the world. It is no argument in favour of a certain course of action to say that such and such men have adopted it. Scott, Martyn, Simeon, and Venn were, no doubt, honoured and useful men, but yet may have had, and we believe did have, very crooked and blunt consciences in the matter of subscription. They subscribed, and Mr. Noel would say, it cannot therefore be wrong. We should say, it is a pity they should have so stained such characters. When such men adopt equivocal courses, the way is made easy for other men to adopt more equivocal courses.

The Rev. Mr. Bradshaw is chaplain to the Southampton Board of Guardians, and Mr. George Dowman was, until last week, deputy-president of the Board. Mr. Dowman, on Sunday week, as he came from his place of worship, went into the Union. There he found a man dying. He read the Bible to him, and spoke and prayed with him. The man died the same day. Dr. Bradshaw immediately complained before the Board that Mr. Dowman had interfered with his rights and privileges, and that it was a monstrous attempt at putting down the Church of England. Mr. Dowman accordingly, by a vote of 6 to 3, was censured by the Board. The Vice-President, of course, at once resigned his seat. Well, there always will be Bradshaws in the world. There used to be clergymen who complained of Mrs. Fry's visits to Newgate; there were clergymen who tried to stop Hannah More's work; and there is a clergyman who feels a resentment because any but himself should minister consolation to the dying. Save us in our dying hour from the presence of such a man! Mr. Dowman acted from the best Christian instincts; and though he is censured by a "Board" he may rest assured that he is not censured elsewhere. This question, however, ought not to rest where it is. The spiritual arrogance of the Bradshaws should be met foot by foot until all their pretensions are exposed. At least, we hope, the people of Southampton will reverse the decision of the men who have stained the fair reputation of their town.

THE LATE EXETER ELECTION.

(From the *Daily News*.)

It is not surprising that the Exeter election continues to be discussed, with reference to the causes of Mr. Coleridge's defeat, after an interval beyond which few local party struggles perpetuate their interest. We see it remarked by observers of opposite opinions that there were forces at work in new combinations, producing strange and unwelcome results, and being such as to call for the serious attention of public men and statesmen. Our contemporary, the *Economist*, finds in this election an illustration of the growing influence of what it calls "ecclesiasticism" in politics—an influence which is becoming disagreeably prominent at all elections. The tendency of the hour is to allow weight only to ecclesiastical bias, and the consequence is that religious opinion is fast becoming the touchstone of popularity. "The introduction of these new tests is shattering political parties. If a Liberal is to be rejected because he is a High Churchman, or a Broad Churchman, or a Gallio, half the public men of the day will be put at once out of public life." This is a serious, almost an appalling, state of things, and our contemporary does well to bring it forward for consideration and inquiry. Perhaps

it may be found on examination that the evil is not so formidable as it appears at first sight. It seems to us that the *Economist* has missed an opportunity of enforcing a useful lesson, through having confused two classes of subjects externally and superficially similar, but essentially different, a mistake which may well surprise us in a journal usually so discriminating and accurate. But let us speak first of the Exeter election. We believe it is admitted that Mr. Coleridge lost his election owing to the refusal of a number of Dissenters to vote for him because he was a supporter of Church-rates. In other respects it was acknowledged that he was a suitable Liberal candidate; but on this particular point he was against a section of his party. At election after election they had voted with other Liberals to return the late member, Mr. Divett, who was a Church-rate abolitionist; but they would not rally to a candidate who in this respect was less liberal than his predecessor. Many of the Dissenters voted for Mr. Coleridge, but a sufficient number of them stood aloof to enable Lord Courtenay to win. The *Economist* severely blames them. It is not our present purpose to defend them, but simply to inquire whether they are liable to the charge of our contemporary, that of introducing questions of religious and ecclesiastical controversy into politics; and whether any who may be disposed to imitate them elsewhere will by so doing render themselves liable to the same charge. We merely note in passing, and without laying stress upon it, that it was Mr. Coleridge who in this particular case broke the unity of the Liberal party in the city. He appeared at Exeter in the character of a Radical supporter of Church-rates, an exceptional and novel character, for the anti-Church-rate party in Parliament is nearly co-extensive with the Liberal party. Formally, therefore, it is Mr. Coleridge, if anybody, who is liable to the charge of introducing the religious and ecclesiastical element into the contest. We do not, however, make the charge. The question between him and the dissident Liberals is too serious to be treated in the spirit of a *tu quoque*.

The *Economist* asserts more than once that the Dissenters of Exeter refused to vote for Mr. Coleridge because he was a High Churchman: it makes them say, "Unless the candidate is ready to adopt my formula, I will not vote for him." This is to charge them with gross illiberality. With Mr. Coleridge's private opinions on the points which distinguish the High from the Low Churchmen the electors had nothing to do, and reference to them on their part would have been impertinent. But on what ground is it that the *Economist* charges with such glaring inconsistency those who fought the battle of Emancipation for the Jews, and who returned the Roman Catholic, Mr. Stonor, for the city of Oxford? For no other apparent reason than that they would not support an upholder of Church-rates. But this is deplorably to confuse things distinct. A man may be a High Churchman, and believe in apostolical succession and the peculiar efficacy of the sacraments, without thinking that the Church which professes them is best supported by parish rates. The Vicar of Frome Selwood is opposed to Church-rates, and he is a "higher" Churchman than Mr. Coleridge. Again, what was the "formula" which these Dissenters wished to "enforce" on the candidate? Mr. Coleridge in effect said, "I believe it is for the public good that the doctrines of my Church should be taught every week in places supported by public rates." Did they reply—"But we will only vote for you on condition that our doctrines instead of yours shall be preached in the fabrics thus supported?" If they had, the *Economist* could not have blamed them more severely; in that case the language it now employs would have been singularly appropriate. Then it would have been true that our hustings were becoming places of theological controversy.

It is high time to recognise that this question of Church-rates is not a religious question, nor even an ecclesiastical question, so much as a social question, to be determined on grounds of public policy. Any Church may be supported by parish rates, and any Church may exist without them. But if, in a country where the public are divided by great differences of opinion and broken up into various religious communions, one Church has the machinery of the law placed at its disposal to enable it to lay and levy rates, while the others have not, jealousies and heartburnings are sure to arise. It is the business of statesmen to remove the grounds of this feeling, if that be possible, or at all events to consider whether the gain to the public is such as to compensate for the injury done by the estrangement of various classes of the same community. Mr. Coleridge is of the stuff of which statesmen are made, and we are sure he would not pretend that the question of Church-rates is anything less than one of public policy. The *Economist* assumes that the personal religious belief and the practical political intentions of a candidate should be equally respected by the electors as things into which they have no right to inquire. That is at least the only meaning we can attach to the following passage:—"Suppose the electors insisted on electing only strict Calvinists. The supposition seems absurd; yet that is in principle what they are doing when they reject a man for High-Church ideas, or refuse to vote for a Jew because he is a Jew, or compel a strong Churchman to promise that he will abolish Church-rates." The reason why electors should not insist on electing only strict Calvinists is that they would by so doing sacrifice for no corresponding good the advantage which the public gains when the choice of the most capable representative is made without regard to that restriction. But if the strict Calvinists had by some means contrived to get a legal right to tax High Churchmen, Jews, and others for the support of their religion, they would obviously have an interest in voting only for men of their own persuasion; and if they were numerous and influential, they might find able writers willing to accuse of illiberality those who wished to put an end to the arrangement. The *Economist* contends that to make a point of voting against a man who will not promise to abolish Church-rates may be in certain cases to compel a candidate to surrender what may be a religious conviction. We would observe on this that all the beliefs of a religious man, to whatever subject they relate, may be said to be religious, inasmuch as they are formed under a sense of his responsibility to his Maker. It matters not whether the question be the repeal or the abolition of a Corn-law or a Church-rate-law: it is the sentiment and sanction, not the subject, which makes the conviction religious. We see no reason to doubt that many candidates, twenty years ago, supported the Corn-laws in the sincere and religious belief

that they were the appointed means of securing the welfare of the country. But that was no reason why electors who religiously thought otherwise should not decline to vote for them. The *Economist* mentions the absolute exclusion of religious and ecclesiastical feeling from political speculation as "the true politician's ideal." If this means that ecclesiastical and theological questions ought to be placed out of the way of political action, the section of the Exeter Liberals which our contemporary names forms, probably, the only portion of the constituency who agree with that opinion. It is what they are constantly maintaining by argument. They say that the State should remain a stranger to these disputes about doctrines and liturgies. The *Economist* requires that the State should be a party to them, enact them, support them, and yet it asks that the electors should not talk at the hustings of that which their Parliament upholds.

We are happy to agree with the opinion of our contemporary as to the conditions which make misfortunes such as that at Exeter possible. It is only during a "lull in politics" that such differences as those between Mr. Coleridge and the Dissenters cost a Liberal candidate a seat. "The country," says the *Economist*, "is so contented, its leaders are so determined to initiate nothing, politics are so quiescent, that the only disputes which really touch the imagination are those which have a religious bearing." It is easy to say that the Exeter Dissenters should have made a sacrifice of their distinctive principles. Sacrifice them to what? As long as the Liberal Ministers produced Liberal measures, Church-rates caused them no trouble. Progress in any department was regarded by Liberals of all religious opinions as a title to support. It is just because Lord Palmerston gives his candidates no flag or rallying point that sections of the constituencies are inventing their own. Whenever the Liberal party find a leader who bases his claims to power on something besides the good harvests which are gathered under his administration, the erratic tendency now complained of will be checked.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON INSPIRATION.

A conference of the bishop, leading ecclesiastical dignitaries, and clergy generally of the diocese of Oxford, was opened in that city on Monday, the 8th. Divine service in St. Mary's Church preceded the deliberations, after which the Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Lee (of Dublin), Archdeacon Clerke, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Randall, several heads of houses, professors, and a large body of the clergy, proceeded to the Convocation House, which was speedily filled. The Bishop of Oxford, in an elaborate and eloquent address, enlarged with much force upon the anti-Biblical opinions enunciated by distinguished members of the university during the past few years, and by careful argument urged that the true explanation of the unhappy differences existing was to be found in a misconception of the manner in which inspired truths were transmitted to us. He contended that the apparent anomalies in Holy Writ were a consequence of indirect revelation, the persons to whom many of the revelations were made having varied their rendering of them to such an extent as to give grounds for objections on the part of those who were disposed to look at the Scriptures with a severely critical eye. In proof of this position his lordship pointed out that the Ten Commandments, which were inscribed by the finger of God upon the tablets on Mount Sinai, and the miracles He worked, and the parables He gave, the whole of which acts were performed directly by God Himself, had never been the subject of adverse criticism from the pen of the greatest infidel, from the proclamation of the Gospel to the present time. That anomalies did exist no one was prepared to doubt; but the clear and only explanation was given in the fact that the messages from Heaven were not verbally transmitted; and his lordship strongly urged that this construction was one that should be used by all members of the Christian Church in refuting the attacks to which she was subject at the hands of those who were prepared to doubt, or to induce others to doubt, the inspiration and authenticity of the Divine Word. At the conclusion of the address his lordship introduced the Venerable Archdeacon Lee and Dr. Wordsworth, both of whom spoke boldly in defence of the Divine inspiration of the Bible, and the congress is still pending.

"An Oxfordshire Rector" writes to the *Record*, dating from Oxford on Tuesday:—

I was present yesterday and to-day at a conference of the clergy under the presidency of the bishop of the diocese; the subjects for discussion were "The Word of God and Inspiration." All the speakers recognised the fact, that these for the Christian are the great subjects of the day. The bishop opened the conference with some general remarks, and *inter alia* propounded his theory of inspiration. It was, I think, as follows—That the writers of the Old and New Testaments might be either conscious or unconscious of the meaning, scope, and object of the message which they delivered; that if the first, as would, of course, be true in the case of Jesus, they could make no possible mistake, that all which they said would be absolutely true, that it would be without reservation the mind of the Spirit of God; that if the latter, they might err, from the want of the power of comprehension incident to humanity. The bishop explained, with his accustomed power and facility of diction, the opinion which he had formed upon the subject, and illustrated his meaning at length by adducing the simile of the servant sent by his master to convey a message to a friend, of the nature of which the two corresponding parties wished the servant to be ignorant; and in the course of his remarks the bishop used the terms "the human element in the Bible." There was, of course, considerable discussion subsequently upon the remarks made by his lordship, and to-day the subject was again referred to. Many of the clergy present felt startled to find that one of those who were foremost to denounce Colenso and the Essayists appeared to endorse the truth of the principle which they advocate. The bishop attempted to explain his meaning to-day; he re-announced his opinion with

this saving proviso, that as yet he had not found, and that he believed he never should find, a particle of error in the Word of God. But, what of the principle which he enunciates? Many assert that they have discovered historical, geographical, arithmetical, scientific, moral, and religious errors in the Bible. How does his lordship propose to answer them?

The Rev. W. R. Freemantle, Rector of Claydon, who was present at the conference, and who will be remembered as the most active promoter of the late Oxford Declaration, writes to the *Record*, that on the succeeding day the Bishop made an explanation which, to his mind, was perfectly satisfactory.

What I understood the Bishop to say was that the whole Scripture had been written under the superintendence of the Holy Ghost, so that all and every part of it was absolutely free from error. That no error had as yet been found in it, and he believed no error ever would be found in it. He believed the Bible, not because it contained the truth, but because it was given to us by inspiration of God. Then, in speaking of the two forms of inspiration referred to by the "Oxfordshire Rector," the Bishop said that, as regards the human element, he thought there were some points in which a man's natural reason and memory would suffice without a supernatural revelation, as, for example, St. Paul referring to his cloak being left at Troas. In this department of the subject he could conceive the possibility in the surroundings of the man of the existence of inconsistency, contradiction, and error, if the writers had been left entirely to themselves; but inasmuch as a revelation to the man was one thing, and inspiration to record truth was another, so the human element had been guided and kept from error by the general superintendence of the Holy Ghost.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL ON MR. SPURGEON'S SERMON.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel has just published a "Letter to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, respecting his attack upon the Evangelical Ministers of the Church of England," in his sermon on Baptismal Regeneration. Mr. Spurgeon's language, he thinks, contravenes the spirit of the resolution of the Evangelical Alliance, to which Mr. Spurgeon as a member had acceded, "to avoid all rash and groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions; and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ, by speaking the truth only in love." Mr. Noel asks Mr. Spurgeon whether he considers that his charges are consistent with the word and will of Christ.

Those whom you condemn preach Him, and maintain His authority in the world. Their lives are generally regulated by the law of God; in all their ordinary duties they are honourable and conscientious; they manifest a brotherly feeling to us, for which they are condemned by many in their own body; and, above all, their ministry is blessed by God the Spirit to the conversion of souls. To men of this character ought you to impute dishonesty, immorality, and falsehood, without very clear proof?

When Mr. Spurgeon spoke of Evangelical ministers of the Church of England as unworthy the friendship of honest men, his words were blasting, as far as they were received, the memory of some of the most excellent men who have ever lived.

Thomas Scott was eminently honest, conscientious, devout, and useful; Henry Martyn, with talents of the highest order, relinquished all the objects of ordinary ambition that he might preach Christ among the heathen; Charles Simeon bore bravely, for many years, the scorn of the ungodly at Cambridge; John Newton was full of love to God and man; few men have been as heavenly-minded as Fletcher of Madeley; and John Venn, when dying, was so filled with joy at the thought of being speedily with Jesus, that for three days he could not die. All these, when on earth, belonged to that class which you denounce as unworthy of your friendship.

Mr. Noel adds:

Believing with you, that each congregation of faithful men is a Church of Christ, that the Churches of Christ ought to be independent of State control in spiritual things, that they should elect their own pastors, exercise church discipline, baptize believers only, and generally be self-governed, with no other spiritual authority over them than that of Christ, I regret all the more that you have judged so hastily and spoken so harshly of brethren who differ from us; because you thereby not only discountenance union, but also hinder the progress of our opinions.

I value the friendship of these Christian men, because I do not believe that they "shuffle and equivocate"; and if for this you account me "dishonest," I must appeal from your judgment to that of God. Calvin is reported to have said of the great Saxon reformer, "If Luther call me devil, I will own him to be an eminent servant of Christ."

THE LATE GEORGE OFFOR, ESQ.

In a very full and interesting biographical notice of the late Mr. Offor, the *Patriot* says:—

In a period more remarkable, perhaps, than any other age since that of our "pious" and self-sacrificing Puritan forefathers, for the consecration of individual men to the welfare of the community and to the furtherance of principles held in common, the name of George Offor has stood second to none. No man has more clearly apprehended those principles, no man has more thoroughly appreciated them, no man has shown himself a completer master of their history, no man has taken more pains to follow their fortunes through all the entanglements in which they have been threatened with constriction by modern legislation or by the overstraining of ancient laws, no man has fought for their rescue and defence with a bolder tongue or a more faithful pen; and, to crown all, no man has exceeded his uncompromising constancy in unflinching resistance to the spirit of ecclesiastical encroachment, and in unswerving refusal of intolerant, oppressive, and exclusive claims. In his own parish, he set the example of declining to pay Church-rates and Easter-offerings, although the incumbent, as bigoted and inflexible a Churchman as ever

breathed, was always welcome as a neighbour to his house, and as a divine to the inspection and use of his Biblical treasures. In the parish vestry, his influence was powerfully exerted to restrain sacerdotal pretensions. On the erection of the Tower Hamlets into an enfranchised borough, he was the first among its inhabitants to assert the cause of religious liberty, and to place the vindication of its claims among the indispensable qualifications of any candidate for the representation. For a series of years he was an honoured and trusted member of the Committee of Deputies of the Three Denominations of Dissenters; and he must have been much missed by his colleagues when they lately met to consult on the subject of the amendment and consolidation of the Church-building Acts; for he was one of the very few, laymen or lawyers, who had been at the pains of thoroughly mastering that whole congeries of stealthy enactments, for the very purpose of restraining the insidious framers of such bills in Parliament from making them quietly subservient to the origination of a new system of Church-rate more oppressive and more pervasive than the old. But, at this time, alas! his great strength of both body and mind had too much succumbed to the infirmities of age for his vast and accurate knowledge to be available even by means of private communication.

But Mr. Offor was no mere wrangler for the redress of Dissenters' grievances. He was a patriot on the broadest scale, and a philanthropist of the most genuine sort. While he stood firm for the rights of the class to which he belonged, he was a lover of all good men; and he never dreamed of excepting his own sect, in his practical admission of the truth that the welfare of the nation is paramount to the demands of any denomination of men within it. As a public man among public men, he became more widely known at the era of Parliamentary Reform. When the newly-enfranchised electors of the great borough of the Tower Hamlets were first called upon to use their privilege, many eyes were upon him as the man on whom they could best rely for a local leader. Nor did he hesitate. His moderate ambition was easily satisfied; and it would have been foreign to his evening habits (for he loved to have his children climbing about his strong knees and his broad shoulders) to have gone into Parliament. But he was prepared to make the sacrifice, rather than his principles should not have been represented in the House; and, so far as local matters go, it would not have been easy to find a member better qualified to meet the requirements of the largest and busiest constituency created under the Reform Act. A copy of his address to the electors lies before us. It is dated "36, Trinity-square, Tower, July 2, 1832." The offer of his services having been accepted at a public meeting, he now tendered them; but still with the condition then annexed, "that, so soon as an enlightened and patriotic man of tried Parliamentary abilities and integrity should tender his services, he would himself retire as a candidate, and unite with their exertions to insure his free return." Such a man presented himself in his Right Honourable and learned friend Dr. Lushington, than whom few men could have done greater honour to the choice of such a constituency. Considered as made more than thirty years ago, Mr. Offor's address shows him to have been one of the most advanced and furthest-seeing of Reformers. "Having spent forty-five years among you," he said to his neighbours, "I refer to my public conduct as a test of my political integrity and of my principles"; and those principles were "most explicitly avowed." Many of them, in their prospective application to legal and other reforms, may be imagined; but some—such as "the comforts of the working-classes without demoralising application to the poor-rates," the "full participation of the whole empire in the benefits of the Reform Act," the "cutting off without mercy all sinecure places and unmerited pensions," "salutary reform of the temporalities of the Church," the abolition of capital punishment "except in cases of murder," "the free importation of corn," "the repeal of the assessed taxes and all imposts which retard the diffusion of knowledge"—these, we say, were applications of principle the proposal of which at that day gave assurance of a man who felt right and saw far. Noblest of all, he called upon his brother electors to take the highest ground of purity and honour. "Return your representatives," he said, "free of expense; your honour, above all price, ought neither to be bought nor sold."

Mr. Offor never renewed his proposal to represent the borough in Parliament.

The remains of Mr. Offor lie among those of such worthies as John Pye Smith, Joseph Fletcher, Thomas Wilson, and Algernon Wells, in Abney-park Cemetery. As the hearse passed slowly by within the gates, more than a score of gentlemen, including Mr. Butler, M.P., Dr. Melham, and other old friends, stood in rank with uncovered heads, in token of affectionate respect; while the body which called forth this touching demonstration was followed to the tomb by a mourning troop of sons and sons-in-law. The deceased had a family vault in Bunhill-fields; and, had not domestic affection naturally preferred a resting-place for both, if not for all, the Secretary of State would doubtless have given willing sanction to the interment of George Offor in the same earth as John Bunyan.

The *London Review* has the following remarks relative to Mr. Offor's Biblical and literary collections:—

For a long while, Mr. Offor's collection of early-printed English Bibles has been one of the most celebrated in the kingdom, eminent divines of all sects availing themselves of his liberality in allowing them to collate those passages which are so variously rendered in different editions of the Scriptures. Some editions of the New Testament, printed about 1540, are, we believe, quite unique. Only one other private collection in the kingdom can at all compare with that so skillfully brought together by Mr. Offor—the valuable Biblical library of Mr. Francis Fry, of Bristol. There was another speciality in the late bookseller's library, which was equally important, and perhaps still more valued for its unique character—we mean the tracts and books given to the world by John Bunyan, the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Mr. Offor in early life commenced gathering the stray pamphlets and rudely-printed literary efforts of "the Divine Tinker." His collection of these, and of the early and all-but-unique editions of Bunyan's masterpiece, was the most remarkable ever formed. Many years ago, this gentleman issued, through the Hanserd Knollys Society, a very extensive "Life of Bunyan," with reprints of some of his less-known pieces. This

was shortly followed by the then supposed complete "Works of John Bunyan," in three large volumes. Mr. Offor also edited one of the best of the popular editions of "The Pilgrim's Progress," giving, in an admirably-written Life, many particulars of the allegorist which were not previously known. In the last edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographers' Manual" the especial thanks of the editor are given to Mr. Offor for his valuable assistance in describing the various early editions of the Bible. One of the last editorial duties undertaken by him was the revision of a new edition of the very curious "Profitable Meditations between Christ and a Sinner," written by Bunyan when in prison at Bedford, to support his wife and family. The original is now in the British Museum, where it may be seen by all who wish. Mr. Offor gloried in the sturdy old Puritans and other Dissenters of the Commonwealth period, and in his own personal appearance strongly reminded one of the religious patriarchs of that time. He was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his decease. His valuable library will, in all probability, be sold by auction during the next season, when an excitement somewhat akin to that shown at the dispersion of the now famous Daniel collection may be expected.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The eleventh annual meeting of contributors and friends was held at Snow-hill Chapel, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. The chair was taken by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax.

The annual report was read by the Secretary, Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., and adopted. The number of chapel cases taken up during the past year was twenty-two, making a total, during the eleven years, of 217 chapels, affording sitting for 110,000, and costing 320,000*l.*, or inclusive of sites 363,000*l.* The society's total outlay and votes in furtherance of this work was 59,200*l.*; 41,600*l.* already paid or advanced, and 17,600*l.* to be paid as it becomes due. The total contributions paid and promised to the loan fund amounted to 23,000*l.*; the committee had agreed to take measures to raise this sum to 50,000*l.* This when accomplished would enable the society to advance 10,000*l.* annually in aid of chapels (repayable without interest in five annual instalments), in addition to grants from the ordinary fund available for that purpose.

The audited balance-sheet was read by John Finch, Esq., one of treasurers. The receipts during the year had been 5,776*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, making, with a balance of 2,873*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* at the commencement, a total of 8,650*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The total expenditure had been 7,190*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* leaving a balance in hand of 1,459*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The society also held promissory notes, as security for moneys advanced on loan in aid of various chapels, to the amount of 3,915*l.*

The committee and officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The meeting was addressed by Revs. T. G. Horton, of Wolverhampton; R. Halley, M.A., of Tetterhall; W. J. Bain, of Bilston; W. Roberts, of Halifax; and T. Aveling, J. C. Gallaway, M.A., George Smith, D.D., and J. De Kewer Williams, of London.

JUGGERNAUT AND HIS VICTIMS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic description of the great Juggernaut saturnalia, which commenced on the 19th of June, and ended on the 6th of July, about twenty miles from the capital. The festival began by the bringing forth of the god to be bathed, and ended with the cars being drawn back by thousands of people. The first ceremony is thus spoken of—the thermometer being at the time at 135 degrees, and the ground "like hot lava" beneath the feet.

The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one-eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder, on the spur of a moment. Then came a herd of latee-wallahs—men carrying sticks to keep of the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every eye was turned, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner. This was the god Krishna, a little ugly wooden figure, dressed in bright colours and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and he had a canopy over his head to keep his blessed brains from adding in the sun. Behind him came a vast tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which ordinarily closes a London procession, but less boisterous and wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates to get his head broken.

With immense shouting they carried this potentate to a large platform, where were already assembled a crowd of Hindoos, ministering to several huge blocks of wood, hideously daubed with red and yellow in the human likeness. One of these immense heads had an arm beneath it, made of brass, and with the open hand outstretched. Into this hand the pious poured two or four anna pieces, or pice, and the priests swept the money away as fast as the hollow palm was filled. The figure was Juggernaut himself. I asked a native who stood by what was done with the money. He replied to me by begging a cheroot—so rapid is the march of intellect in this country. Every now and then a tall lank figure came to the front of the platform and waved his long skinny arms wildly about; this is the signal for the crowd to shout, and they obeyed it without hesitation, and stood looking vacantly at the two gods on the platform and at Krishna. The sweetmeat and pan sellers went continually among them, and there were also men selling rude images of animals, coloured a very bright red or blue. A scarlet and green cow sold for half an anna. This went on for a very long time without any variation, except when the contributions flagged, and the priests came forward and cried out, and tom-toms were beaten and cymbals clashed around the gods. The people stood very patiently talking and toying with each other, after the Bengalee manner, until the priests brought some water from the holy Ganga, and dashed

over Juggernaut. Then the crowd set up a tremendous shout, and for a moment or two seemed excited. The money flowed in more briskly than ever, for now the god was bathed and his spirit was appeased. By-and-by the rain fell in torrents, and these thousands of people dragged along the dreary roads or through the jungle to their huts reeking with damp and malaria.

The dragging back of Juggernaut to his home proved to be a revolting tragedy, spite of the interdiction of the Supreme Government:—

The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasion, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery Birmingham ware, and images of Juggernaut, Krishna, and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell-fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge "jack" fruit, some damaged pine-apples, and here and there a rudely-contrived "merry-go-round," with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There were nautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their drawling, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. Then there were little acrobats, who made "Catherine wheels" like the boys who run, or used to run, by the side of omnibuses in London streets. There was also a stereoscope, with views of the last Great Exhibition, on show at one pice each person. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a knot and to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing anything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about sixty feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four storeys, so to speak, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmins and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not till nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the top-most division of the first car, and with a great shout Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot. A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins—for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crowd salaamed to him in their usual fashion. A huge ugly thing he was, with enormous eyes, painted black with a broad white rim around them. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way, but to a lower division, and so on till all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and donations to the Brahmins—dirty, common-looking men, with nothing whatever to distinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminical thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places, two large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a thick tail sticking up at an angle of ninety degrees. These gay steeds were fastened to the car, and a Brahmin stood upon the back of each, holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close by the side of the car was a large native house, broken and crumbling, like most native houses. Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The road itself was quite impassable for the crowds of people, whose oily bodies and dirty ways did not improve the flavour of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating and the Brahmins called upon the people a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them, eager for the honour of pulling their deity along. On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1,000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmins again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down, and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight. I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a lineament of her face recognisable for blood and dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. Not one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable gray head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could well be written upon a human countenance. The mob cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeydars here made their appearance, and compelled the crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the wheels I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had crushed out his bowels, and fastened itself like some insatiable monster in his blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the car upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even

ignalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from beneath the wheels. The mob cried out "*Apse, apse*,"—that they did of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. The three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood.

This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were *not* on the spot; and the mere fact of other men lying under the car waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a colouring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had not been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this.

VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATE AT BOW, MIDDLESEX.

—A public vestry was held on Thursday last for the purpose of making a Church-rate; the Rev. G. Driffield in the chair. Mr. Churchwarden Wilson proposed a rate of 3*d.* in the pound, which was seconded. An amendment having been offered that the word "voluntary" stand part of the resolution, a long and rather warm debate took place, in the course of which the churchwardens objected to the word voluntary being introduced into the resolution, but pledged themselves that the rate should not be enforced against those who object to pay Church-rates. This pledge having been entered in the minutes by the vestry-clerk, no further opposition was offered, as it was now virtually a voluntary rate.

THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY.—There are now eight churches in London in which the Holy Eucharist is celebrated daily, and ere long doubtless this number will be increased.—*Church Times*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. MANN, OF COWES.—Mr. Binney begs to acknowledge the following:—Wm. Edwards, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. T. Adkins, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Binney, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. Cameron, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. Goodman, 10*s.* 6*d.*

BROTHER IGNATIUS.—It is understood that the Bishop of Norwich has commenced proceedings in the Arches Court against the Rev. C. Drury, rector of Claydon, Suffolk, for having officiated in the "monastery" established by Brother Ignatius at Norwich.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.—A decree has been published extending the Royal *placet* to documents issued by Italian bishops concerning the nomination of parish priests and vicars, or containing regulations relating to ecclesiastical property.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW TESTAMENTS.—One thousand five hundred Band of Hope children sang a few days ago, at the Crystal Palace. After the concert a handsome New Testament was presented to each child by Mrs. George Cruikshank, Mrs. G. W. M'Cree, Miss Barrett, and Miss E. J. Barrett, in the name of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. The Testaments were provided by special donations obtained by the secretaries of the Union, and a grant from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN HOLLAND.—The return of the last census of the population of Holland represents the numbers of the religious denominations to be as follows:—Dutch Reformed, 1,108,311; Walloon Reformed, 9,689; Remonstrants, 5,270; Christian Separatists, 63,470; Baptists, 41,863; Evangelical Lutherans, 54,318; Restored Lutherans, 9,822; Moravians, 334; Anglo-Catholics, 576; Roman Catholics, 1,225,171; Old Catholics or Jansenists, 5,337; Jews, 63,500; without definite creed, &c., 3,000 or 4,000.

BISHOP TROWER, OF GIBRALTAR.—Dr. Trower has been at Athens, and has had an interview with the Metropolitan of the Greek Church, Theophilus, with whom, it seems, he joined in the ceremony of "kissing with the lips on the lips." The Bishop expressed much satisfaction at the case of union between three independent Churches, which was presented on an occasion in which he preached in the British Chapel, in which the service was conducted by a bishop consecrated in Scotland, and now a bishop of the Church of England in Gibraltar, and by a Presbyterian ordained in America.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AT OXFORD.—We are requested to state that the announcement in the London papers that the site of the old Oxford Workhouse had been purchased for 8,000*l.* for the purpose of a Roman Catholic college, is without foundation, as it was bought by Mr. Smith, a wealthy Roman Catholic, for building purposes. It appears, however, the Roman Catholic body had an intention of building a college at Oxford for the youth of their persuasion, but when the University of Oxford became open to Catholics they have entirely abandoned the idea. Several Catholics have since been at the University.—*Liverpool Courier*.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Some time ago a movement was set on foot with a view to the recognition in some suitable form of Dr. Buchanan's eminent services to the Free Church. A committee was formed for the purpose, and subscriptions were received from 140 persons amounting to 4,399*l.* 12*s.* Of this sum it was resolved that 4,000 guineas should be handed to Dr. Buchanan, and that the remainder (190*l.*) should be expended in the purchase for Mrs. Buchanan of an elegant silver gift, consisting of an epergne, with silver salver, and four dessert-stands. The latter articles were accordingly provided, the following inscription being engraved on the epergne:—

"Presented, with four thousand guineas, to the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., minister of the Free College Church, Glasgow, as a tribute to his private worth, and to his public labours as a clergyman and citizen of Glasgow, and as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in maintaining the independence of the Church of Christ, in organising the Free Church of Scotland, and in administering her more important schemes." The presentation took place on Monday at the Queen's Hotel, the Lord Provost in the chair. Dr. Buchanan made a suitable reply.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.—On Friday last, the 12th inst., a deputation from this society, consisting of Dr. Holt Yates, Rev. Dr. Waddington, and Rev. H. Jones, secretary, waited on Mr. Layard, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the recent proceedings against the Christian missions in Constantinople, in direct violation of the treaty of the Hatti Humayoun. The deputation stated that the American missionaries, who have been labouring in Syria and Turkey for forty years, had always adopted a discreet and moderate course, and that it was the anxious desire of the Turkish Missions Aid Society that there should be no departure from it in any respect, in order that the Christian truth may be advanced without compromising principles or endangering public peace. The Under Secretary said that it was satisfactory to him to hear from all quarters that this was the invariable policy of the American missionaries, and that everything would be done that was possible to secure protection to the converts and religious freedom in Turkey. The society has also memorialised Earl Russell on the same subject.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The annual excursion of the members and friends of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday, when about 6,000 visitors entered the Palace and grounds with free tickets, granted, in accordance with annual custom, by the directors of the Palace, to the committee for gratuitous distribution amongst the members and their friends. The doors of the Palace were opened at 1.30, and before three o'clock the great bulk of the visitors had arrived, consisting chiefly of respectable artisans, their wives and families, with a tolerable sprinkling of middle-class people. There was also a stronger muster than usual of the higher classes of shareholders who obtain admission every Sunday in right of their shares. All the regular amusements of the Palace were of course in abeyance, but the Picture and Sculpture Galleries and Fine Arts Courts were open, and there, with the ever-drawing terraces and grounds, were well patronised, and evidently highly appreciated by the great body of visitors. There was also a performance of sacred music on the great organ in the centre transept during the afternoon. Between five and six o'clock the committee and a large number of the company sat down to tea, in the saloon dining-room, at the conclusion of which some short and appropriate addresses were delivered on the usefulness and importance of throwing open the National Museum and Fine Arts Galleries free to the public on Sunday afternoon.—*Daily News*.

ANOTHER BAPTIST MINISTER JOINING THE INDEPENDENTS.—The Rev. Mr. Boulding, lately pastor of the Baptist church assembling in the Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street, Glasgow, preached in Nicholson-street Congregational church—the Rev. David Russell's—on Sabbath afternoon, to an attentive audience. He chose for his text, Rom. i. 15, 16; and referred to the courage of the Apostle in making such a declaration to lordly Rome, as that he was "not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent and impressive discourse by entreating all present who had not yet submitted themselves to the righteousness which is by faith, to do so at once. We understand that Mr. Boulding, after mature consideration, has renounced anti-pædobaptism as unscriptural, and consequently resigned his pastorate during the course of last week. It will, no doubt, startle and disappoint many of those with whom he was in communion, to have their connection so briefly terminated, as he is a young man of much promise—was one of the students of Mr. Spurgeon's, of London, first class, and great things were expected of him. He made no reference, of course, on Sabbath afternoon, to the trying ordeal through which he must lately have passed, although he was evidently speaking under very deep emotion and appreciation of the stand he has taken; and it is to be hoped that no bad feeling may arise from his adoption of infant baptism as an essential and Scriptural part of the Christian system.—*Glasgow Morning Journal*.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE at Bradford closed its proceedings on Friday evening. The next meeting is to be held at Birmingham. A great deal of business was got through at the last day's meeting. The revised manual of rules was adopted. The station arrangements were passed, home missionary deputations appointed for the ensuing year, and it was resolved that the site for the new Theological Institution—the college at Richmond having been sold to the Wesleyan Missionary Society—should be somewhere in the West Riding. The report of the Committee on Memorials and Suggestions from District Meetings was then presented. Among the memorials was one from the Waterloo quarterly meeting prayed that the ministers on that circuit might be permitted to wear gowns. The Conference, after a brief discussion, ruled that it would not be expedient to grant such permission at present. A memorial was presented from one of the Manchester quarterly meetings praying that the Conference would

order the preparing of a new list of Sunday lessons year by year; and one from York, praying for the appointment of a general connexional fast day. This last suggestion was agreed to, and Friday, September 30th, was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the Connexion. A committee was nominated for the pastoral care of the young. A resolution referring to the President's (Mr. Thornton) recent visit to America was adopted, which said:—"While the affiliated conferences have been greatly edified and their various interests promoted, our brethren in the United States have been comforted by the expression of our sympathy in their sorrows and difficulties, and our old and unalterable testimony against slavery has been repeated in circumstances which encourage the hope of a speedy termination of that which our venerable founder has justly designated as 'the execrable sum of all villainies.'" The Rev. Dr. Harle read the resolutions of the Jubilee Committee, which were adopted. The Rev. John Farrar moved the adoption of the records read, and the journal was signed by the President and Secretary, the members of the Conference all standing. Shortly afterwards, the Conference was brought to an end in the usual manner.

EXTRAORDINARY SERMON BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COURT AT DUBLIN.—Just now, when there is some excitement, it is unfortunate that anything should occur to increase it. Yet this is the time that has been chosen by a preacher at the Castle Chapel, in this city, to propound political views from the pulpit which have produced considerable agitation already among his brethren. The sermon in question, according to a Dublin paper, was delivered on Sunday, the 7th inst., in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis of Lansdowne and his family, and the full Viceregal Court, by the Rev. Maziere W. Brady, D.D., a nephew of the Lord Chancellor. The version of the discourse given to the public imputes to the rev. gentleman the expression of a wish that Roman Catholics should receive their "full share of the common property of the Church." He selected his text from the Acts of the Apostles—the episode of Ananias and Sapphira—and made a particular application of the crime of "lying against God" to certain dealings with the Church during the last three centuries. "A great robbery had," he said, "been committed upon the occasion of the Reformation, when both laymen and ecclesiastics made free with property consecrated to the use of the body of the Church, which was Christ. The crime of withholding goods from the common stock was at that time aggravated by the usurpation of the possessions of the Church by a minority to the exclusion of the majority. Something had, doubtless, been done about thirty years ago to redress the evil of making the whole nation support the religion of a small part of it by the limitation of the pressure in the tithe rent-charge; but the guilt of Ananias and Sapphira was incurred so long as the claims of the sister Church were ignored, and it was denied that Roman Catholics were entitled to an establishment, with their full proportion of the common property of the Church." This is not the language that the Churchmen of Dublin are accustomed to hear, and it has naturally given rise to very strong expressions of disapproval.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Post*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL.—This well-known place of worship, of which the Rev. Thomas Binney is the pastor, is not unlikely to be sacrificed to the railway invasion. An act which received the royal assent on the last day of the session in favour of the Metropolitan District Railway, part of the "inner circle," enables the company to undermine the Weigh-house on their way from Blackfriars to Mark-lane, but not, we understand, until the lapse of a twelvemonth from the passing of the act. If the enormous capital required by this company to purchase the entire of the very costly property along their route should be eventually forthcoming, the Weigh-house Chapel, which has now stood some thirty years, will, in another year, be made over to the company, though not till the whole purchase-money has been paid. The subject was, we understand, taken into consideration at a special church-meeting on Thursday evening last, but without any further definite result than an adjournment of the subject for several weeks. It will thus be seen that Mr. Binney's church and congregation are likely to have ample time to arrange their plans for building a new place of worship, or even two, should circumstances seem to require such a step.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—At a church-meeting held August 4th, the Rev. John Ewing resigned his pastorate of the church and congregation assembling at Rother-street Chapel in this town.

PARIS.—The Rev. J. B. Hart, of Dover, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to be the minister of the Paris Congregational Chapel, and will enter on his stated labours there on the first Sunday in October.

MERTHYR.—The Rev. Thomas Jenkins has resigned the pastoral charge of Salem, Merthyr. He intends sailing for the United States of America on the 22nd inst. Mr. Jenkins leaves with the good wishes of many friends, and we understand that the friends of temperance, of which he has been a most zealous advocate, intend to present him with some token of their esteem.

STOKESLEY, YORKSHIRE.—On the 8th inst., the Rev. S. Jackson was ordained minister to the Congregational chapel, Stokesley. The Rev. Isaac Brierly,

of Great Ayton, read the portion of Scripture; the Rev. G. Hunt Jackson, from Ireland, gave the introductory discourse. The usual questions were put by the Rev. Thos. Yeo, of Northallerton; and the Rev. John Class Potter, of Whitby, gave the charge to the minister. A public meeting was held in the evening, when the several ministers delivered addresses.

DERBY.—The Rev. William Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., of Romsey, and of London University, has accepted a very cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Victoria-street, Derby.

GRAFTON, NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid in this village on Wednesday, August 10th, by William Stephenson, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon. A tea-meeting preceded, and a public meeting in the open air followed the ceremony, suitable addresses being delivered by Revs. R. Hall (pastor of the Baptist church at Stratford), S. C. Burn, of Cardiff, J. Hall (Primitive Methodist Minister of Stratford), and Messrs. Wilkes, of Grafton, and Cox and Watkinson, of Stratford-on-Avon. An excellent address was delivered by Mr. Stephenson, at the laying of the stone, and a beautifully illuminated parchment, containing the names of pastor and deacons of the Stratford church, and of the trustees of the chapel about to be erected, was enclosed in the cavity of the stone, together with copies of the *Stratford Herald*, and *Chronicle*, and *Nonconformist* newspapers. The old chapel has for many months been much too small for the congregations, besides being considerably out of repair. It was, till within the last twenty-five years, in the occupation of the Moravians, and since it has belonged to the Baptists, has been supplied by brethren of various denominations, who have worked together in this interesting spot with perfect cordiality.

TWYFORD, NEAR READING.—The Congregational chapel in this place has been regularly supplied with preachers from New College, London, during the past six years. Twyford is one of the many villages where the labours of the students have been very successful. On Tuesday, August 2, the anniversary services of the chapel were held, when a large number of persons from Reading, Henley, and the surrounding neighbourhood assembled to show their sympathy with the cause. After tea had been served in a field, kindly lent for the purpose, a very interesting meeting was held, at which the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., pastor of the mother church at Reading, presided. The speakers were, Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley; Rev. D. Mossop, of Reading; Rev. Mark Wilks, of London; Rev. R. W. Maydon, of Mortimer; and Rev. S. Pearson, M.A., of New College. The Rev. W. Legg, on behalf of the church at Twyford, presented Mr. Pearson with two volumes of "Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," as a token of their gratitude for his labours amongst them during the last three years. In the evening a very earnest and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mark Wilks, of Holloway, who selected for his text Luke xix. 10. The services were admitted by all to have been both pleasant and profitable.

NEWMARKET.—An interesting event took place on the 8th inst., in connection with the Congregational chapel erected on the site of King Charles the Second's Palace, which was opened for Divine worship three months ago. The old Independent church having been dissolved on the relinquishment of their late chapel (the materials of which are about to be converted into schoolrooms), the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Ipswich, was called upon to preside at the formation of a church of the same order in conformity with the trust-deed of the new building. After reading appropriate passages of the Scriptures, the Rev. E. Jones delivered an address upon the constitution of a New Testament church, laying especial emphasis upon the apostolic designation of "saints" addressed to the churches in nearly all the epistles, as indicative of the great principle of such associations. He then called upon those assembled to confirm the requisition for his assistance (in which they expected confidence in each others' Christian character) and to give one another the right hand of fellowship in acknowledgment of the newly-formed relationship. The Rev. E. Jones then gave to each member his own hand, and proceeded to administer the Lord's supper. The whole service was of the most delightful character.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—THE GOSPEL IN CHINA.—The Rev. Joseph Edkins, in a letter published in the *Missionary Magazine*, writing from Peking, and speaking of conversions, says:—"Three of the four candidates are Manchus, who have offices in the household of the Prince of Corea, a Manchu Prince, whose ancestor, at the time of the Tartar conquest, received that title for his services in subjugating the kingdom of Corea. One of these men in his leisure time had been in the habit of divining by means of counters and slips of bamboo. His implements of this art he has given up to me, as evidence of his sincere abandonment of heathen superstition. I have sent them, under the care of Dr. Lockhart, to the Missionary Museum at Blomfield-street. These three converts are the first fruits of our evangelistic efforts in the western part of this great city. We began with a small room in the courtyard of one of the Imperial temples—dedicated to the representative Emperors of the successive dynasties of China, and known as the Ti wang-miau. Here a Tientsin helper was placed to preach daily, and hold evening meetings for prayer. The old Manchu, baptized in the autumn, exerted himself to gather an audience in this little retired room. The three men who have just been received were part of this audience from the first. After a few weeks we were able to obtain a better house in an adjoining street; this has been open for worship

since the end of January, and the same inquirers have been diligent attendants at this new preaching-room since that time. The congregation in fine weather numbers about sixty, and many are becoming desirous of receiving baptism." There are ten Protestant missionaries now residing and labouring in the capital of China.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT HALIFAX.—On Monday evening, July 8, a meeting of the three Independent churches and congregations in Halifax was held in Harrison-road Chapel, to consider the desirableness or otherwise of erecting a new Congregational chapel in the town. The Rev. P. Dale, of Zion Chapel, presided. The Rev. W. Roberts, Square Congregational church, having explained that the meeting had been called in compliance with a requisition, the first resolution was moved by Mr. John Crossley. This in effect was that the increase of population in Halifax, and the present position of Independency in the neighbourhood, were such as to call for the erection of a new Congregational chapel in the town. The resolution was seconded by Mr. William Berry, and carried unanimously. The second resolution cheerfully recognised the hearty union of the three Independent bodies in the movement, and trusted that the step proposed to be taken would react beneficially on each church and congregation. A numerous committee to consider the question of site, cost of structure, &c., was appointed. A letter was read from Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., in which the hon. baronet stated his readiness to contribute 1,000*l.* towards the cost of the new building, should it be a structure in keeping with the neighbourhood in which it was built, and the increasing importance of the town.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH IN DERRY.—REV. ROBERT SEWELL.—Some time ago the Rev. Robert Sewell, minister of the Independent Church in Derry, intimated to his congregation his intention of shortly removing to England—an announcement which was received with deep regret by the congregation, amongst whom Mr. Sewell is deservedly popular. We understand that the principal reason of Mr. Sewell's intended removal had reference to the education of his growing family, for which object a residence in England presents facilities and advantages unhappily not to be had in this country. The members of the Independent congregation, feeling the grave loss which would ensue in the event of Mr. Sewell's removal, held a congregational meeting, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, earnestly requesting him to reconsider the matter, and, if possible, to continue his services in Derry. With this request we have now the satisfaction of stating that Mr. Sewell has complied—a result which will be gratifying to ministers and members of other religious communities, with all of whom Mr. Sewell has uniformly lived on terms of cordial friendship during his prolonged ministry in Derry, and by whom his estimable character, religious excellence, and gentlemanly courtesy, are appreciated in proportion.—*London and Derry Standard.*

FRODINGHAM, YORK.—The services in connection with the opening of the new Congregational schools room, and also of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath-school, were held as follows:—On Sunday, the 31st ult., two sermons were preached by the Rev. G. Dunn, of Glasgow. On Monday afternoon, the 1st inst., a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jas. Sibree, of Hull, after which about 200 friends sat down to tea in the new room. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel, when the chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Hutchin (the pastor), who congratulated his people on the erection of their new school room, which they had long needed. After expressing his regret that indisposition had prevented Mr. Irving, the treasurer of the Hull and East Riding Association, from being present and taking the chair, the chairman made a brief statement of the circumstances which led the committee to build the room, vestry and other buildings, and pallsading in front of the chapel, as well as the school-room. The cost of the whole, including new lamps both for the chapel and room, amounting to 160*l.*, towards which nearly 100*l.* had been raised. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Mitchell, Rev. G. Dunn, Rev. J. Sibree, and Mr. Stimson, student from the Lancashire Independent college. On Tuesday evening, nearly eighty scholars partook of tea, after having spent the afternoon very pleasantly at various games in a field kindly lent by Mr. Jas. Hudson. At seven o'clock, a meeting was held in the chapel, when suitable addresses to parents and scholars were delivered by Mr. Hussard, the superintendent, Rev. G. Dunn, and Rev. Jno. Hutchin. On Wednesday evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Dunn. All the services were well attended, and were very encouraging.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Monmouthshire Association of Independent Churches was held at Berea, Blaenau, August 3rd and 4th. There were present a considerable number of ministers of the county, with many local preachers, deacons, and laymen. The Rev. W. Griffiths, Llanharan, was elected chairman of the conference. The Rev. W. P. Davies said he thought it was very important to make every effort for the spread of free and unsectarian education. There were many neighbourhoods in which the State Church is building schools in distinct opposition to the will of the inhabitants. Rev. R. Daniel, Pontypool, felt there was a difficulty in the matter, as there were many who felt opposed to the Government grant; but he thought it would be better to have the grant than leave the country to fall under the influence of the National schools. The British schools were a real benefit to the country. Rev. E. Griffiths, Swansea, thought it was very important to do more and talk less. The clergy are taking up our plans, and

marking out what we have published as very desirable to be done. He thought it would be well for the ministers to visit the schools in their neighbourhoods. Rev. E. Hughes, Penmain, proposed, and Rev. E. Evans, Rendle, seconded, "That the conference, considering the importance of educating the rising generation, urges the churches, in co-operation with other denominations, to make an effort to set up effectual day-schools." Carried unanimously. The most important part of a Welsh association is the preaching. This commenced at two o'clock, p.m., when Rev. R. Whittington, Treherbert, and L. Lawrence, Newport, preached. At half-past six, Rev. R. G. Jones, Merthyr; R. Lewis, Tyncead; and W. Griffith, Llanharan. At half-past six in the morning, Rev. J. George, Tretwr; D. Richards, Caerphilly; J. Jones, Penttyrch. At ten, Rev. D. Rees, Llanelli; R. Thomas, Hanover (in English); P. Griffiths, Alltwen. The Rev. D. M. Davies, Llanfyllin, and Rev. Dr. Davies, New Inn, preached; while the Rev. J. Lewis, Llanvayple, preached in English in the chapel. At six, Rev. R. Morgan, Glynneath, and W. Morgan, Troedyrhin, preached at Berea; whilst others preached at the Baptist chapel close by, the congregation being too large for one chapel.

Correspondence.

THE POLICY OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to a letter from Mr. Aldis, I beg to say that I do not profess to "lecture" Dissenters, and I regret that he has made use of such a term.

Mr. Spurgeon's case against the Evangelical clergy seems to me to be that they are liars and perjurers; that they subscribe to one doctrine and preach a contrary doctrine. If they do so, they are liable to be prosecuted, and deprived of their preferment. Two distinct cases have been tried at immense expense, and in both cases the law of the land has decided that the teaching was not contrary to the subscriptions. The law of the land is, in our day, the will of the people. So far from rejoicing in these decisions as promoting the cause of liberty, I deeply deplore them. They seem to me to have been given in defiance of the plainest words in the English language. I have proved, by a very heavy sacrifice, that I, personally, am not satisfied, but every English citizen is responsible for them. I do not presume to "lecture" others, but in my humble judgment the exertions of Dissenters would be much better bestowed in endeavouring to overthrow the whole system, than in holding up a particular class to public execration. There is a parable in the New Testament which appears to me most instructive to us. When we give up bribing young men to do what we believe to be wrong, and repeal the severe punishment inflicted on them when they do what we believe to be right, we shall be able to see more clearly the exact measure of their defects than we now do. The Church property is national property, the bishops and clergy are our servants, the conditions on which they receive their incomes are our conditions, and the responsibility rests with us.

I am, &c.,

CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

THE EXETER NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The very speculative and delusive article in this week's *Economist* indicates the mischief which may arise from the absence of a distinct and authoritative pronouncement in those cases where ecclesiastical reformers consider it expedient to withhold their votes from the candidate of the Liberal party. History records that never since 1688 have the English Nonconformists been chargeable with a factious regard for their own interests where the general weal of a common liberalism has been at stake. In adopting a policy which, at first sight, seems contrary to these traditions, it is of the highest importance that in every case the grounds should be intelligibly and indisputably placed on record.

The class of political questions which have divided the Lower House during recent sessions must necessarily, and apart from the course of action suggested by the Liberation Society, make themselves heard at every coming election, since they alone mark with any distinctness the frontier line which separates the Conservative from the Liberal parties. But while the readers of the *Nonconformist* are perfectly familiar with the principles involved in the Endowed Schools, the University Tests, the Parochial Burial Grounds, and other kindred questions, it will be conceded that amongst the great mass of Liberals, and even of Dissenters, there exists only a very foggy conception of their character. Most Liberal politicians just now feel the importance of the strengthening the hands of Mr. Gladstone for a reduction of the franchise and an extension of commercial freedom, and it is perhaps unreasonable to expect them to reject a good candidate who is only unsound upon questions to which so many of them are either hostile or indifferent. And difficult as it is, even under ordinary circumstances, to determine the nice balance of local, personal, and imperial considerations which really decides a Parliamentary election, it is especially important that where any considerable number of Liberals withdraw from their party organisation they should not waste their sacrifice, but state the reasons for their neutrality with sufficient lucidity to obviate the misconceptions which are otherwise inevitable, and of which we have so remarkable an example in the usually sober and sagacious *Economist*.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,

Yours faithfully,

A LIBERATOR.

Stoke-upon-Trent, August 15, 1864.

THE LEGISLATIVE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I was very gratified to read your remarks in commendation of "cooking depôts," because of their being a counter attraction to the public-house, and a real boon to the working classes. But I was sorry to see certain remarks on the subject of legislating on the

liquor traffic, which I hope you will pardon me for commenting briefly upon, as I do so in no censoring spirit, but with the desire to promote the best interests of our country. You speak of the Maine Liquor Law and "all such legislative expedients" (meaning I suppose the "Permissive Bill") as "hopeless," as "experience has abundantly shown." Now, Sir, it has been proved over and over again by eye-witnesses that wherever the Maine Law has been enforced, its operation has been most successful and beneficial in emptying prisons and promoting sobriety; but, like all other laws, it is evaded in some places, and in such places, where the law in fact does not exist, it is unfair to condemn it as hopeless. Then as to the "Permissive Bill," one of those "legislative expedients," it cannot be said to be hopeless, since it has not been tried; but the canvass made some time ago reveals the fact that it would not be "hopeless" in all places, since very large majorities in many parishes and districts are prepared to put it in force when the law permits them. As to the operation of such "legislative" measures, we need not go out of our own country to see the result. There are many districts and parishes in England and Scotland where there is practically a Maine law, viz., such places as Saltaire, belonging to T. Salt, Esq.; Tortworth in Gloucestershire, belonging to Lord Ducie; and many others, where the landholders will not allow public-houses on their property. And the uniform result of such prohibition is a far greater amount of sobriety, and consequent morality. So that here is a method of "sailing directly" the drinking habits which are so deplorably prevalent. But when the permissive element is added, all objection seems to me to be obviated. The Permissive Bill would place in the hands of the ratepayers of a district the power of allowing or disallowing public-houses for the sale of intoxicating liquor; and since such establishments are professedly for the public convenience, there seems to be no injustice in letting the public decide whether they want them or not. You speak but too truly of such places when you say that the public-house is a "spider's web cleverly contrived to entangle the millions in its meshes"; and, unfortunately as the law at present stands, the "millions" have not the slightest power to rid themselves of the ever-present trap. Perhaps it will be said, provide counter attractions,—educate the people, &c.;—and all these are worthy objects which I, and every temperance reformer, would rejoice to see extending. But when temperance societies have rescued a victim, the trap—the "licensed" web—has proved too tempting, and they have been drawn back again. This is not an individual case; but it is the case of hundreds and thousands. Therefore we say, give them the power to cut the meshes of the net, to sweep away the web, to destroy the trap which is too strong for them. I am not one who would for a moment advocate lessening the liberty of the subject, as friends of the Permissive Bill are often charged with being; we rather seek to promote true liberty. The law already interferes with the liquor traffic, as is abundantly shown by the fact that more than 400 Acts of Parliament have been passed to regulate it,—with what success let the present state of the country say; and I think the verdict will be, that they have been ineffectual; therefore we would have the people to be allowed to try and interfere more successfully. You wish temperance reformers God-speed in their "teaching mission," as they are there in a "safe and right position,"—implying, I suppose, that when dealing with "legislation," they are in an unsafe and wrong position. Now I think that such a movement as the Permissive Bill agitation is the natural outgrowth of the temperance reformation. As drinking is a private act, we bring a personal remedy, viz., total abstinence; but we find there is a legalised opposition in the "licensed" traps, and therefore we would bring legal measures to bear, by way of remedy.

I must apologise for this long trespass on your time, but as I believe most of the opposition to the Permissive Bill arises from the fact that it is not properly understood, this must be my excuse for my defence of the measure.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

British School, Berwick-on-Tweed,
August 15, 1864.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to request the insertion of the accompanying memorial, together with the introductory paragraph annexed, in your valuable paper? There appears great danger of the Turkish Government returning to its former policy of religious persecution, unless public opinion is brought to bear upon the subject with promptness and decision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES JACKSON, Secretary.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 10, Earl-street,
Blackfriars, London, E.C., Aug. 16, 1864.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, introduced by its president, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and consisting of James Farish, Esq., J. T. Thomas, Esq., W. M. Arthur, Esq., W. Coles, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Thomson, and the Rev. Charles Jackson, secretary, waited by appointment on Earl Russell at the Foreign-office on Friday, the 12th instant, to ask his interposition on behalf of the agents of the above society, who have been treated with the greatest indignity by the Turkish police, and whose humble work of Bible distribution has not only been temporarily intercepted, but is threatened with entire suspension. The following is a copy of the memorial to which the committee asked the favourable attention of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. According to the latest accounts eleven converts are still in prison for conscience' sake:—

"To the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
"The Memorial of the Officers and Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society most earnestly request the attention of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the recent proceedings of the Turkish Government at Constantinople, by which a gross insult has been offered to their agents resident there, and a grievous wrong done to the society which your memorialists represent.

"Without any warning previously given, or any ground on which to justify the course taken but their own un-

founded suspicions, the Turkish Government expelled the officials of the British and Foreign Bible Society from their own depot, locking and sealing the doors, which they afterwards guarded with armed police, and refusing all access to the premises for the space of two days.

"Such proceedings are in direct violation of pledges frequently given by the Sultan, as well as his responsible Ministers, to the effect that full religious liberty should be granted to all classes of his subjects, and that no penalty should attach to the profession of the Christian faith.

"As long ago as March, 1844, Sir Stratford Canning wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen to the following effect:— 'The Sultan gave me his royal word that henceforward neither should Christianity be insulted in his dominions nor should Christians be in any way persecuted for their religion.'

"In January, 1856, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon a memorandum, in which he set forth the views of the British Government on the subject of religious liberty. He urged that 'religious toleration shall be fully carried out, so that no one shall be insulted on account of his religious opinions.'

"In the same year, in a note addressed to the Porte, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe speaks still more strongly. He says:— 'The British Government distinctly demands that the Mahometan who turns Christian shall be as free from every kind of punishment as the Christian who embraces the Mahometan faith'; and finally, as the result of these noble efforts in the cause of toleration and religious liberty, a Firmân and Hatti-sherif was granted in February, 1856, which declared:—

"As all forms of religion are, and shall be, freely professed in my dominions, no subject of my empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professes, nor shall he be in any way annoyed on this account."

"Unless all the labour hitherto bestowed on this all-important question is to be thrown away, and a retrograde movement is to take place in the policy which, for many years past, has been pursued, your memorialists venture to express their opinion that the recent indignity perpetrated by the Turkish Government upon the agents of this society, calls for loud remonstrance and decided action on the part of the British Minister, in upholding the law. It has produced intense indignation in the minds of all classes of European Christians resident at Constantinople, as well as of the members of the American and Dutch Legations, who feel, that to permit such proceedings to pass without redress would be to sacrifice that security of person and property, on the attainment of which so much labour has been bestowed, and for the guarantee of which the most solemn engagements have been given.

"The present is not the only instance in which the Turkish authorities have recently acted at variance with their professions of religious toleration, and in which the representative of the British Government at Constantinople has failed to maintain the principles of religious liberty which had been already conceded.

"As the copies of the Holy Scriptures, circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society at Constantinople are subject to duty prescribed by the Turkish tariff, the Society is entitled to claim the fullest liberty of disposing of these Scriptures, by sale or otherwise, throughout the whole Turkish Empire, a liberty which must be guarded with the utmost jealousy, in consequence of its inseparable connexion with the sacred freedom of conscience and religious worship secured by the Sultan to all classes of his subjects by the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856.

"Notwithstanding this, however, a colporteur in the employment of the society, usually resident at Shumla, in Eastern Bulgaria, was, in the year 1862, subjected to insult and imprisonment, and finally prohibited by the Pasha of Silistria from selling the Scriptures within that Pashalic. The Rev. Dr. Thomson, the agent of this society at Constantinople, laid these facts before the British Ambassador, and sought for a removal of these unjust and illegal restrictions; but no redress was obtained, nor any answer given. If any dependence may be placed upon reports now in circulation, the Porte has it in view to forbid the sale of the Scriptures altogether by our colporteurs, a restriction which would be most unjust and offensive, since these men take no part in religious controversy, never even preach the Gospel, or distribute tracts, but confine themselves wholly to the sale of the Scriptures, without note or comment.

"The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society cannot contemplate, without alarm, the persecution to which converts from Mahometanism have been exposed, the only reason given for their imprisonment and banishment being the same that was alleged nine years ago, viz., that such a step was necessary 'to evade the violence and deceive the bigotry of an exasperated populace.' They have reliable information that no such violence is to be apprehended, and they have every reason to believe that firmness shown by the representative of the British Government in maintaining the law, would have obviated all the difficulties, the existence of which they now deplore.

"If religious liberty in Turkey is to be a reality, and not a mere name, they earnestly entreat Her Majesty's Government not to permit the most solemn pledges of the Ottoman Porte on this vital question to be disregarded, but to claim the fulfilment of those engagements which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe laboured with such happy results to obtain.

"They submit this grave question with all the more confidence to your lordship's judgment, from a conviction that, having devoted your life to the cause of civil and religious liberty, you will not allow this liberty and freedom of conscience to be violated with impunity in any country in which the indignant remonstrance of the English nation can be successfully made.

"On behalf of the officers and committee,

(Signed)

SHAFESBURY, President.

CHARLES JACKSON, Secretary.

'August 12, 1864.'

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 85 during the week.

The heat appears to have been very great during the past week in some parts of Scotland. The *Forbes Gazette* says, "A few days since the thermometer stood at 120° in the sun; and in several other instances the honey in beehives was melted, and the bees drowned in the liquid sweet."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. Earl Russell, on his way from London to Osborne, disembarked at Netley, and had the honour of accompanying the Queen. Her Majesty went through the different wards, and inspected the wounded men lately come home from New Zealand. Her Majesty returned to Osborne at eight o'clock. Earl Russell had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family.

On Sunday morning, the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. T. Prothero officiated.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, will leave Osborne on the 25th, stay four days at Windsor, and take their departure for Balmoral on the 29th inst. Her Majesty is expected to remain in Scotland until the end of October.

Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, who has been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne for some time, has returned to Berlin.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their infant son and suite, left Marlborough House on Wednesday evening for Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses crossed the Border, by way of Carlisle, on the Caledonian line; and, on Thursday, stopped at Stirling. They afterwards made a short tour through the Highland scenery about Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. In the evening they passed through the Trossachs, and stayed for the night at the Bridge of Turk Hotel. On Friday they visited Perth, and proceeded thence to Aberdeen and Aberfeldie. Their Royal Highnesses were everywhere received with great enthusiasm.

The *Herald* says that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Denmark on their return from Scotland.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Friday for Aberfeldie Castle, N.B., on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The *Times* hints that Lord Wodehouse will probably be appointed the Earl of Carlisle's successor as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Newcastle left Carlton-house-terrace on Wednesday for Clumber-park, Notts, accompanied by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton. The Duke's health is somewhat improved, but he is still very weak.

The Earl of Shaftesbury left town on Friday to meet the countess and family, who have already arrived in Paris, whence they will proceed on a continental tour.

The Lord Chancellor is spending his vacation on board his yacht *Flirt*, which is now at Torquay.

The Recordship of Reading, which has become vacant by the decease of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, has been conferred by the Secretary of State for the Home Department upon Mr. Henry T. J. Macnamara, of the Oxford circuit.

Mr. Hanbury, M.P., is about leaving for a tour in the Holy Land, accompanied by Mr. Frank Bevan and the Rev. Anthony Thorold, the rector of St. Giles.

Law, Assize, and Police.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW STREET MUSIC ACT was heard in the Marylebone Police-court on Thursday. A gentleman residing in Gloucester-street, Camden-town, complained that an Italian, who was brought up in custody, persisted in playing his organ when he was required to go away. The complainant stated that the noise of the organ interfered with the composition of a letter he was writing to his landlord, and, although he waved his hand to the prisoner, he did not leave until he had descended into the street and spoken to him. Mr. Yardley was of opinion that the delay was occasioned by the defendant's ignorance of what the prosecutor meant, and dismissed the summons.

DAMAGES FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—At Liverpool Assizes, on Friday, several actions against railway companies were tried. A cattle-dealer named Thomas Harvey, obtained 750*l.* damages against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company for injuries caused in a collision last November. A post-office clerk, named Bloom, obtained 120*l.* against the same company, for injuries inflicted by a collision at Wakefield. A commercial traveller, named Vickers, obtained 750*l.* damages against the Great Western Company, for injuries sustained in a collision at Droitwich station in April. A person, named Field, obtained 20*l.* from the London and North-Western Company, for wrongfully taking him into custody as a suspicious person. On Thursday a contractor, named Wild, obtained a verdict for 1,250*l.* against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, for injury received in falling upon the handle of a water-tank in getting out of a carriage which had been run past the platform.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT LIVERPOOL.—At Liverpool Assizes, on Wednesday, Brice and Scott, the two men charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Rowe, were tried. The assault arose out of the refusal of Dr. Rowe to return some letters and a locket that he had received from a lady to whom he had been engaged, but who had broken off her engagement and married Brice. The violence used was so extreme that Dr. Rowe's life was for some time in danger. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and

they were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—At the recent Somersetshire Assizes, the Hatch Beauchamp murder came on for trial. It seems that John Allen, a labourer, at Hatch Beauchamp, had lived happily with his wife, Betsy Allen, for upwards of twenty years. A few months ago, however, the construction of a railway commenced in the neighbourhood, and Allen received some "navvies" as lodgers, one of whom appears to have seduced Mrs. Allen's affections from her husband. The result was a passionate fit of jealousy on the part of Allen, aroused by his wife's refusal to kiss him, and he cut her throat. The wound was not fatal for some time; in fact, she lived for two months afterwards, but there was no doubt it caused her death. He had also cut his own throat, but recovered. The two little children of Allen were the principal witnesses against him. The jury had no alternative but to convict the wretched man. He was sentenced to death. In prison two warders are in constant attendance upon him day and night. He conducts himself befittingly for one placed in his awful situation, and listens attentively to the ministrations of the chaplain.—Another case of murder was tried at Gloucester Assizes. On the 10th of May the dead body of a blind woman, named Mary Curthoys, was found lying in the garden of her cottage at Rudgway, near Bristol. The deceased's throat had been cut, and she had received a frightful blow on the head, and the razor and hammer with which these acts had been done were lying under her. The razor and hammer were soon discovered to belong to a man named Lewis Gough, who, whilst living apart from Curthoys, had formed an improper connection with her, and his disappearance on the morning of the discovery added strength to the suspicions against him. Two days afterwards he was captured about twenty miles from the scene of the murder, and, on proofs of his guilt having been mentioned to him, he confessed to the police that he had committed the murder. He loved the woman, he said, as he loved his life, but she had formed a connection with another man, and he determined to murder her. This case was even clearer than that of Allen, and the judge, in sentencing Gough to death, held out no hope of mercy being extended to him.

A WARNING TO SPECULATORS.—A remarkable trial, which has occupied the court at the Surrey Assize, at Guildford, for three or four days, was abruptly brought to a conclusion on Thursday. The plaintiff, a man of some property, sued several gentlemen, the directors of a defunct Asphaltum Company, for 2,100*l.*, the amount he paid for his shares in the company, his plea being that he had been duped into buying them by a fraudulent prospectus, and other fraudulent representations put forth by the directors. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, on Thursday, a consultation took place, and a compromise was agreed to, by which the plaintiff withdrew the imputation of fraud, and the defendants agreed to pay him 2,400*l.* out of which he was to pay his own costs in the suit; and further, they agreed to indemnify him against any liabilities he might have incurred as a shareholder. Mr. Baron Martin, in dismissing the case, emphatically expressed a hope that parties who might wish to purchase shares in joint-stock companies would read a full report of this case before doing so.

BREACHES OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—Three men were tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. They were engineers, and had all been engaged in getting together a crew for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. Two of them pleaded guilty, the other was found guilty, and all of them were bound over in their own recognisances in the sum of 150*l.* to appear when called upon.—Another case under the Foreign Enlistment Act was tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday. Two merchants, named Jones and Highat, were charged with having enlisted men to serve on board the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*. It was proved clearly that both the defendants had engaged seamen to join the *Japan* at Greenock for a voyage to China—"Japan" being the name under which the *Georgia* sneaked out of the Clyde. It was also shown that Jones at least was present when the Confederate colours were hoisted on board the vessel off the coast of France, and the seamen were asked to join the ship for a cruise against Federal merchantmen. Counsel for the defendants objected that there was no case, inasmuch as the actual enlistment took place out of the United Kingdom. The point was reserved. The jury found the defendants guilty, but judgment was reserved until the objections raised have been decided by a superior court.

Crime and Casualties.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A WASP.—At Lewisham, Kent, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Gledhill ate a ripe plum in his garden. There was a wasp in the fruit, and it stung him in the throat. Swelling followed, and he died from suffocation before medical aid arrived.

WHOLESALE POISONING AT LIVERPOOL.—About sixty children were poisoned in Liverpool on Thursday—but fortunately only one case resulted fatally—by the eating of large beans found amongst some rubbish deposited on a piece of ground where they were at play. All the rest have now recovered. The rubbish had been carted from the hold of a vessel lying in one of the docks, the poisonous nature of the beans being unknown to those who performed this labour. It was afterwards ascertained that they are what is known as the

ordeal bean of Old Calabar, used by the native African princes for the detection of criminals accused of adultery, treason, and other crimes, and are a deadly poison when taken in sufficient quantity. They are supposed to have got amongst the rubbish in the ship's hold from some damaged bags in which they had been brought from Africa. The beans have only recently been introduced into the *materia medica* of this country, and are so costly an article, that it is surprising means were not taken by the importers to collect them from the hold of the ship before the rubbish was removed.

STARVED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening in Bethnal-green, on the body of a boy named Nash, whose death had been caused by starvation. The boy was the son of a labourer, whose family altogether numbered eight. The father was out of work and prostrated by fever. The mother was in the same condition, and others of the family were also fever-stricken. The deceased had not been touched by that disease, but he died from convulsions brought on by the want of food. The jury returned a verdict to that effect, and a subscription was started for the benefit of the family.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.—A recent report of the Registrar-General shows that 32.7 per cent. of the male minors who married in 1841, were obliged to sign the register with marks. This proportion diminished year by year till 1862, when it was 23.7. The progress of education among women has been still more gratifying. In 1841, 48.8 per cent. of minors were unable to write their names; but in 1862, there were only 28.5 per cent. in this predicament. The proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births decreased from 7.03 per cent. in 1845 to 6.34 per cent. in 1862.

A LIONESS AT LARGE.—An alarming affair occurred at Southampton on Saturday evening. Wombwell's collection of wild beasts is at present in that town. On Saturday evening the place of exhibition was well filled with people, when a lioness and young lion escaped from one of the cages. One of them amused himself by leaping about among the visitors to the exhibition, but was soon captured. The other, the lioness made her way out, and spreading dismay among the crowd, at last entered a house and took up a position in a room in which were some ladies. She was eventually secured, having done no mischief, save causing intense alarm.

THE GUARDSMAN SHOT AT WIMBLEDON.—Private H. Cooper, the private of the Coldstream Guards who was accidentally shot on the 21st ult., during the rifle-practice at Wimbledon, died there on Wednesday. He was making a favourable recovery as regards the wounded side until Friday night last, when symptoms of congestion of the lung on the second side became evident. These gradually increased in intensity, and he sank without pain on the day stated. After a long and patient inquiry into the case a coroner's jury found a verdict of "Homicide by misadventure," accompanying it with an opinion that Sergeant Roberts the marker, who was the cause of Cooper's death, had been careless. He was discharged amid cheers from the public assembled.

POISONED WITH PHOSPHORUS.—An instance of fatal results from gross carelessness was brought to light by a coroner's inquest held on Monday. A man named Thomas Hill, living in Warner-place, Bethnal-green, bought some phosphorus paste to poison rats. He spread some of the mixture between two pieces of bread and butter, and placed the poisoned morsels on a shelf in the bedroom where his children slept. Upon this shelf it had been the custom of the mother to place bread-and-butter for the children. Very naturally they thought that the poisoned bread was intended for their use, and one of them, a little boy, partook of it. He was immediately seized with dreadful pains, and died a day or two afterwards. The coroner's jury, while returning a verdict of accidental death, severely censured the parents of the child for their culpable neglect.

EXTRAORDINARY MENTAL DELUSION.—An extraordinary discovery has been made in Glasgow. Some years ago a Captain Stewart took a house for himself and sisters, in Portland-street. He went on a voyage some time afterwards, and died on the coast of Africa. His sisters have since shut themselves up from all society. How they obtain sustenance to keep body and soul together is not known, but it is supposed that they got some of the boys or girls who go about begging in common stairs, to purchase bread or other articles at some of the shops in the neighbourhood. Having for some time been unable to get any rent, the landlord had the door forced a few days ago. The two sisters were found living in a small darkened room, wretched and filthy beyond description. Their voluntary confinement and privation had produced absolute lunacy, and on the door being attempted, they frantically warned off the intruders, crying out that theirs was the house of God. Money (some 300*l.*) was found upon them. They were removed to an asylum.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE ON THE PARAPET OF LONDON BRIDGE.—On Monday evening Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquiry at the Vestry Hall, Fair-street, Southwark, respecting the death by suicide of Mary Ann Mann, aged forty-three years. John Nare, No. 3, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, said that on last Saturday morning, at about eight o'clock, he was crossing London Bridge. A boy called out to him, "Master, there is a woman going to drown herself." He then saw the deceased with one leg over the parapet of the bridge. She was standing in the middle recess of the centre arch. Witness rushed forward and caught hold of her by the arm. She struggled fearfully, and broke the pipe in witness's mouth. He

tried to pull her back, but he could not do so. He then threw himself forward in order to prevent her leaping in the river, but he found that she was dragging him with her. He then let her go, and she fell into the water. Her head was first dashed against the stonework of the bridge. Witness just saved his own life. George Mann, No. 10, Great Arthur-street, St. Luke's, a cigar-maker, said that deceased was his wife. For the last eight weeks she has been very ill. She frequently said that she would go and drown herself, because she had dreadful pains in her back. Mrs. E. Spiller said that deceased had a fall down stairs last Thursday. After that she said to witness, "I feel so low-spirited that I shall go and kill myself." The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

EXECUTION OF THE MATRICIDE PARKER.—Parker, who, in a drunken rage some time since, shot his mother at Fiskerton, and attempted also to murder his father, was hanged on Wednesday morning at Nottingham. The unhappy man persisted in denying that he had any intention to kill, and no doubt the act was not deliberate. The Home Secretary, however, would not interpose the royal mercy. Parker died becomingly. The scaffold was so erected that the crowd could distinguish nothing but the prisoner's head when he came on the platform, and when the drop fell the body was quite out of sight. The crowd yelled frightfully, and shouted, "Townley! Townley!" frequently. The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down and buried in the precincts of the prison. The wretched father of the matricide having declared he would commit suicide if his son were hung, has been watched narrowly by his friends and the police.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT READING.—A young married woman, named Legge, at Reading, drowned her three children, and then committed suicide, in the Thames, on Wednesday last. It appears that her husband had brought her and the children from Tunbridge Wells to Reading, on Monday week, and took lodgings for them at a public-house. He did not stay with them, but went and slept at another public-house, and never subsequently returned to arrange for their future maintenance. The poor woman wandered from one inn in Reading to another, until her scanty store of money was exhausted, and she had to sell her few sticks of furniture for 40*s.*, to buy a little longer lease of life. When this was almost exhausted, she hired a perambulator, drew her children down to the river side, and there, half an hour after, the perambulator was observed standing empty, and the woman and her three children were floating, quite dead, in the water. It seems she had a brother just returned from Australia, who offered to keep her, but she said she had never been dependent on anyone, and she never would be. Her husband was addicted to drinking.

STATE OF LANCASHIRE.

The monthly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at Manchester, on Monday, the Earl of Derby in the chair.—Mr. MACLURE reported that 314*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* had been received in the last four weeks, and there was a balance in the bank of 129,430*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*—Letters were read announcing that the Relief Committees of Royton, Lees, and district, Salford, and Newton Heath had been enabled to close their operations.—Mr. MACLURE presented his monthly report, which showed that the reduction in the numbers relieved during last month has been 15,051, and since the end of January this year, 99,821.—The Hon. SECRETARY proposed:—

That as the average pressure of pauperism in the cotton districts is now reduced to 3.9 per cent., the grants of this Committee will in future be confined to the relief of persons not receiving parochial aid.

He said that it was quite time that something was done to prepare the whole of the cotton districts for the cessation of aid from this committee, and that this would probably be best accomplished by some such resolution as he had read. The average pressure on the rates was now only about double that of 1861, which was admitted to be the most prosperous year ever known in Lancashire. Mr. J. PLATT seconded the resolution. Mr. H. MASON strongly opposed the proposition. He thought it was most objectionable to say that because pauperism had been reduced to so low an ebb throughout the greater part of Lancashire, their separation ought everywhere to take place between relief committees and the guardians. The existing system worked remarkably well, and he trusted they should be allowed to work out the distress in Ashton in the way which experience had shown most advantageous for that locality. After some discussion, Mr. R. H. HUTCHINSON said he thought the exceptional position of Ashton and one or two other places might be met by the following addition to the resolution:—

In all unions where the pauperism does not exceed five per cent. upon the population.

Mr. MACLURE said he was willing for the present to adopt this addition, reserving, however, the privilege of again bringing forward the subject in its original form, should such a course appear desirable. The resolution thus amended was, after some further discussion, unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. SECRETARY said that Mr. Rawlinson had kindly favoured him with the following information respecting the operation of the Public Works Act:—There were seventy-seven places in which public works were in operation on August 15. The new Act extended time to make loans to January 1, 1865, and extended the borrowing powers to two years' rateable value. Preston, Ashton, and Glossop

were the chief places in which there were yet a considerable number of unemployed. In many places the public works were being carried out with reduced numbers, and owing to the opening of many mills and the large number of persons who were at present engaged in agricultural operations. Mr. MacLure added that 1,688 skilled operatives and 2,600 factory workers were at present employed on public works. Calculating these on an average of four to a family, which would be about the correct estimate, it appeared that nearly 20,000 persons were maintained under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. FARNALL read his report, which stated that there was a decrease of 6,114 persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions on the 6th inst. as compared with the 9th ultimo.

IRELAND.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BELFAST.—On Monday night week, when the statue of the "Liberator" was being inaugurated in Dublin, Daniel O'Connell was burnt in effigy on the Boyne-bridge, Belfast, in presence of 40,000 spectators. "Every indignity," says the *Belfast News Letter*, "was wreaked on the effigy of the man whose memory was being celebrated in quite a different manner in Dublin." The Roman Catholic party do not appear to have offered any opposition. But on subsequent evenings the Catholics appeared on the scene, and early on Friday morning, after the police had gone to barracks, the mobs came into collision, and fought with bricks and bludgeons, and even used guns. Many persons were injured; a girl was maimed by a blow of a policeman's gun, and a man was shot through the leg. A nunnery was wrecked, and the windows of St. Patrick's Burial Society, besides those in a number of private houses, were smashed. The Orangemen attacked the mill-girls going to their work, and beat several of them severely. They afterwards assailed the Bankmore Penitentiary, under the care of the nuns. The Catholics retaliated in the evening, and smashed the windows of Dr. Cooke's meeting-house, after which they broke the windows of the Methodist Church, Donegall-square, the windows in Mr. Shaw's meeting-house, Alfred-street, and taking a rush down Arthur-street, broke every window they could find—sparing neither friend or foe. The Orange party about twelve o'clock wrecked the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian. Little fighting took place. Twenty-eight men were arrested by the police and brought up before the magistrates. The evidence was the same in all the cases—namely, that the prisoners were in the crowd, and some of them were seen throwing stones at an opposing mob. Most of them were remanded. Sunday was a quiet day, but on Monday the riots were renewed, as the following telegrams will show:—

BELFAST, Monday, 3 P.M.—Dreadful rioting took place here to-day at twelve o'clock, at which a large body of furious navvies attacked and completely wrecked the Protestant houses in Brown-street, and also the National School. The town is in a very disturbed state, and the chief danger is apprehended from the navvies, a large number of whom are parading the streets. They came in contact with the Protestant party at Albert-crescent, and had a regular battle, in which many on each side were badly injured. They were with much difficulty separated by the police. Every portion of the disturbed districts is lined by police, with fixed bayonets. The military have been called out, and are at present under the command of Mr. Lyons, J.P., parading the Protestant districts. Great rioting is expected. The disturbed districts are literally crowded by men, women, girls, and boys, all carrying large bludgeons, pitchforks, &c.

BELFAST, 11 p.m.—Furious rioting still continues. All the shops were closed at an early hour this evening. Several persons reported shot in the disturbed districts. Additional military force arrived by the evening train. The town is very excited. It is hoped the military will prevent serious collisions during the night.

SEDITIONARY DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—The true object of the O'Connell demonstration of Monday is explained (says the *Times*' correspondent) by an "extraordinary" meeting of "the Irish National League," held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of conferring with the members of the association from the country who had come to Dublin ostensibly to take a part in that display. This meeting was one of great importance and significance, as it was evidently intended to be the formal inauguration of a revival of the "Young Ireland" agitation, by men who, without the ability, the sincerity, or the eloquence of the leaders of that unfortunate movement, are endeavouring to make the popular reverence for the memory of O'Connell a means of reviving slumbering feuds, and retarding the progress of the country. Their avowed object is the dismemberment of the kingdom by force, whenever they shall think themselves strong enough to make the attempt. The following extract from a *Belfast News Letter* leader will indicate the tone of the speeches on the occasion:—

The first speaker was a solicitor from the fair city of Limerick (Mr. O'Donnell). This gentleman seems to be an old Repealer; and he favoured his audience with a new version of the old tune, "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." . . . O'Connell, this Limerick solicitor argued, did not fail in his Repeal agitation; but, unfortunately, he did not live long enough to succeed. If he had lived when the Crimean war was raging; if he had lived when the Indian mutiny kept our soldiers busy, O'Connell must have succeeded. . . . The meeting is, however, chiefly remarkable for the sentiments uttered on the occasion by some priests. The Rev. Mr. Quaide took care to inform the public that it was not a mere sentiment of gratitude to O'Connell for what he had achieved that brought the tens of thousands of processionists into Dublin

on Monday. It was, he said, "to show a tyrannising Government that they at least were still, as of yore, determined that they would not submit to be shackled any longer." Mr. Quaide next referred to the emigration movement, which he attributed to misgovernment of this country by England. Speaking of this emigration, however, he said that it was possible that the people might come back with a double vengeance. To this the Rev. Mr. Horan answered, "That they may," and Mr. Quaide echoed the prayer with a fervent amen! In other words, these priests expressed a hope that the Irish people who left these shores as emigrants might return to them as armed enemies of England. "If we were united and prepared," he said, "to send men to stand up in the House of Commons as O'Connell did, and say, 'We are five millions strong, and we come to demand our right—or else——.' Of course he told the meeting that he had a horror of bloodshed. "Yet, at the same time, if the circumstance arose, and if those means existed which would make it justifiable to resist to the death the oppression of the country, he held it would be perfectly legitimate to do so," and then he repeated the lines which O'Connell once uttered at Mallow:—

O Erin, shall it e'er be mine
To right thy wrongs in battle-line;
To raise my victor head and see
Thy hills, thy dales, thy valleys free?
'Tis all the favour I would crave
Betwixt my cradle and my grave!

This was tolerably clear speaking; but it was not more explicit than the speech of the Rev. Father Horan. He told the meeting that all his parishioners were ready to go with him to the battle-field, "and, without desiring to make professions, he would say that, at the time when the wrongs of this country might be avenged, the men of Toomavara would not be found absent; and he need only tell them that there were no troops on earth that could withstand the headlong charge of Tipperary. He would go bail that every one of his people would become members of the League, and when the day would come—— he would say no more, for it was dangerous." After this declaration, it was full time for the meeting to separate.

POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

A return has just been issued from the General Register Office, Somerset House, supplying particulars as to the population, number of electors, extent in square miles, &c., of each county, Parliamentary divisions of a county, city, and borough in England and Wales. From this document it appears that the total population in the counties and divisions in 1821 was 7,783,745; in 1831 it was 8,689,277; and in 1861 it was 11,427,655. The population of North Devon, West Sussex, North Wilts, and South Wilts, is shown to have decreased; while North and South Lancashire, Middlesex, South Staffordshire, East Surrey, and West Riding have largely increased in population in the same period.

The population of the boroughs and cities was 4,216,491 in 1821, 5,207,520 in 1831, and 8,638,569 in 1861. The net increase was 3,431,049 since 1831, such places as Liverpool, Manchester, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, &c., having had most to do with making up the increase. The largest decrease took place in the population of the City of London, where it amounted in the thirty years to 10,468; in Stroud, where it amounted to 4,415; and in Barnstaple (North Devon), where the decrease was 1,103.

The number of members of Parliament returned under the Reform Act by both counties and boroughs is 498; but this will be increased after the dissolution of the present Parliament to 500 by the division of the West Riding into two parts, for each of which two members will be returned. In 1832-3 the number of electors in counties was 370,379, and in boroughs 285,077. In 1862-3 the numbers were respectively 534,085 and 478,447. The total electors in counties, cities, and boroughs were consequently 655,456 in the former year, and 1,012,532 in the latter, and the net increase is therefore 357,076. The freemen, scot-and-lot voters, potwallopers, and persons having ancient right qualifications, numbered 71,178 in 1832-3, and no more than 38,624 in 1862-3. The area of the various boroughs, cities, and counties, amounted to 52,714 square miles before the Reform Act, and under the Reform Act to 15,291 square miles. These figures, it should be observed, are not precise, as in several districts no boundary place existed.

In the English and Welsh counties the total amount of property and income-tax levied under the schedules A, B, D, and E was 3,537,627l. in the year 1863, in Scotch counties 44,401l., and in Irish counties, 493,155l.; total, 4,474,883l. In Parliamentary cities and boroughs the corresponding figures for the three countries are respectively as follows: 4,906,279l., 457,156l., and 260,850l.; total, 5,624,285l. The grand total for the United Kingdom was, therefore, 10,099,168l.

It further appears from the return under consideration, that in 1811 there were seventy-five Parliamentary boroughs of under 9,000 inhabitants which still return members to Parliament. Of these places twenty-two contained upwards of 8,000 inhabitants in 1861, and the remainder below that number. Great Grimsby exhibits the greatest increase, the census of 1861 showing a population of more than 15,000. Morpeth, Bedford, Stafford, Peterborough, Bridgewater, and Grantham come next in order, and each show a large increase. On the other hand, Ashburton has lost 1,103 inhabitants, and Bewdley, Westbury, and Knaresborough considerable numbers. There are still fifty-three boroughs in England and Wales counting (by the census of 1861) less than 8,000 in population, which return members to Parlia-

ment. Honiton, with a population of 3,301; Totnes, with 4,001; and Thetford with 4,208, return two members each to Parliament. At the last census, also, there were in England alone fifteen municipal boroughs and forty-four towns, having populations of upwards of 8,000 in each case. The metropolitan parishes not within any represented borough numbered twelve in the year mentioned, and were Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Lewisham, Clapham, Battersea, part of Plumstead, part of Lambeth, Hampstead, Fulham, Wandsworth, and Streatham. These populations in the year amounted to 315,751.

CONVICT PRISONS.

The report of the Directors of the Convict Prisons for the year 1863 has been published, and a daily contemporary gives the following summary of its contents:—

The total number of convicts received under sentence of penal servitude during the year 1863, into Government separate prisons, or into county prisons in which cells are rented by the Government, was 2,848, a decrease of 36 as compared with 1862, during which year 2,884 convicts were received. During 1863, there were 1,587 men released on licence, 590 were transported to Western Australia, 210 to Gibraltar, 279 were released on the expiration of their sentence, 38 were removed to lunatic asylums, 13 to country prisons, 10 were pardoned, 3 escaped, and 95 convicts died, making a total of 2,825 disposed of in the course of the year. Of the 2,848 convicts received during the year, 644 were reconvicted men; of whom 106 were reconvicted during the currency of a former sentence, and 538 subsequent to the expiration of their former sentences. 83 men were received under sentence of the revocation of their licences by the Secretary of State. Of the former, nearly 50 per cent. were reconvictions for larceny, breaking prison, being at large unlawfully, and cattle-stealing; the remainder were for more serious crimes, including one for murder.

The general result as regards the male convicts is, that out of a total number of 16,780 men set at liberty during the ten years ending December 31, 1863, 727 were reconvicted or had their licences revoked during the year 1863, being a percentage of 4.39. Of female convicts 2,225 have been set at large, and 142 were received back into prison during the year, being 6.38 per cent. The returns are of course so far defective that we have no knowledge as to how many of these people have left the country. Although the average per centage of the reconvictions of females is below that of the males, since 1839 the numbers have been increasing at a very rapid rate. Of these 2,204 crimes, no less than 986, or nearly 45 per cent., were for larceny; there are also no less than 165 cases of arson (an increase on former years of nearly 300 per cent.), and 159 soldiers sentenced for striking their superior officers and for desertion, so that these three classes make up just 60 per cent. of the whole.

Of the 2,608 sentences of penal servitude passed during 1863, 2,137 were under seven years, and only 471 above seven years, while the sentences of three and four years were 1,318, or no less than 53 per cent. of the whole.

Though the return of crimes for which women are sent to prison under sentences of penal servitude would seem to show that, so far as they are personally concerned, they do not belong to what may be called the dangerous classes of society, there can be no doubt that their male associates do, and experience goes far to show that it is female influence, exerted in some way or another, and not, as it is often supposed, intoxication, which is the source of so much crime. The large increase in the number of reconvictions arises partly from the rapid discharge of the women under the effect of the comparatively short sentences of recent years, the want of means for assisting and supervising them on discharge, and in some degree, perhaps, from defective prison arrangements. These women, however good their intentions, have in many cases little option but to resort to their old haunts and associates. Fifty-eight assaults by convicts on prison officers were committed during the year 1863. None of them were followed by fatal results. The offences were promptly punished; either by flogging or by the removal of the convict to the severe discipline of the penal class. Speaking generally, the conduct of the convicts in these prisons has been good. In fact, as a rule, the large majority of convicts, both in separate and in public-works prisons, are very amenable to discipline. They conform to the prison regulations, do a fair amount of work, and are seldom reported for misconduct. Taking the two separate prisons at Millbank and Pentonville, and the three public-works prisons at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Portland, out of 10,093 convicts, 7,701 were never once reported during the year. It is the small minority who are restless and troublesome in prison. Whether the outward show of order and discipline indicates any permanent change in the convicts may be a matter of doubt, but these men, many of whom have passed their lives in open defiance of law and order, are at least made to learn habits of order, obedience, and regularity.

The following passage of the report relates to the Roman Catholic chaplain question:—

The limited sum granted for the payment of the Roman Catholic priests who are appointed by the Secretary of State to visit the prisons, obliges us to congregate as far as possible in one prison all the convicts belonging to that persuasion. This arrangement has been attended with some inconvenience, as will be seen by the report of the Governor of Portsmouth Prison, which prison was, from circumstances, necessarily selected as the public-works prison for Roman Catholic convicts. It will, hereafter, seriously interfere with the classification of the convicts at that prison, if indeed it is possible to carry it out at all concurrently with the separation now enforced between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. We have issued a stringent notice, approved by the Secretary of State, on the subject of convicts changing their religion in prison, which had grown into an abuse, and we believe it has had a beneficial effect. We have also issued fresh instructions for the guidance of the superior prison officers and the visiting Roman Catholic priest, to meet the various questions which have arisen, and to ensure their cordial co-operation in the work allotted to them.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 17, 1864.

AMERICA.

(Per the Belgian, *via* GreenCastle.)

NEW YORK, August 5 (Evening).

This morning the Governor of Pennsylvania called for 30,000 militia for immediate service. Great alarm exists among the population in the Cumberland valley. The Pennsylvania farmers are driving off their stock.

It is reported that General Hooker will be assigned to a new command, embracing the Upper Potomac, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

General Stoneman has effectually cut the railroad communication between Macon and Atlanta.

A division of Sherman's cavalry, under General M'Cook, while returning from a raid to the rear of Atlanta on the 27th ult., was attacked and routed by the Confederates under General Ransom. Out of the 3,200 of M'Cook's men only 500 have yet reported at Marietta; the remainder are believed to have been either killed or captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Morning).

Farragut's fleet is stated to have attacked Mobile, and passed the forts, and was preparing to attack the city.

Reports are current that Grant has arrived at Washington. A portion of his troops have entered Maryland.

Deserters assert that the Confederates have undermined the position in front of the Federal 5th corps before Petersburg.

Hood reports that Stoneman, with 500 men, had been captured.

Senators Wade, Henry, and Winter, and Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee on the Rebellious States, have issued a report charging President Lincoln with usurpation of power and a design to secure his re-election by unfair means.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Evening).

The accounts concerning the Confederate invasion of Maryland are extremely vague. Heavy firing has been heard around Cumberland. It was supposed that the Confederates would advance on Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Cincinnati. They still hold Hagerstown. General Averill is reported to be moving towards Bedford, Pennsylvania, to operate against the Confederates.

Government has again prohibited the publication of all military news.

Gold, 260.

Progress is being made in the preliminary arrangements for laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable. Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Margaretta*, has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, with Mr. Cyrus Field on board. Heat's Content, Trinity Bay, one of the best points on the coast, has been chosen for the landing of the cable.

The Prussian Government is about to establish a naval force in the harbour of Kiel, two corvettes and a squadron of gunboats being daily expected there. Several Prussian marine officers are at present engaged in surveying the port. The future of the two Duchies is causing much embarrassment in Germany, but it is expected that some arrangement may be effected during the visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna, which is shortly to take place.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The rioting in Belfast yesterday was worse than ever. The police and military patrolled the streets, and fired on the mob. Two men were shot dead—one by the police, and one by a rioter—and between fifty and sixty more or less seriously wounded. A great many skirmishes took place during the day—one serious *fracas* at 5 a.m., when a man was killed in the mob. Mr. Sullivan, sub-editor of the Roman Catholic *Observer*, is in a serious condition from the effects of a severe beating by the Protestant mob on Monday night. About ten o'clock an attack was made upon a small body of constabulary, when the latter fired, and killed one man and wounded another. During the forenoon about a thousand ship carpenters paraded the streets and broke into two gunsmiths' shops, carrying away all the firearms and powder they could find. The magistrates afterwards sent a party of constables and soldiers to all the gunpowder stores, and took possession of the stock, to save it from the mob. The carpenters, mostly Orangemen, are vowing vengeance upon the navvies, mostly Roman Catholics, who worked such havoc on Monday, and more serious work was expected after twelve o'clock last night. The criminality of the Orange press for having roused the vile passions of the scum of the town, as well as the pusillanimity of the authorities in not having long since taken strong measures to put down the riots, are worthy of the severest reprobation. The Roman Catholic bishop has issued an address to his flock, urging them to peace and quietness, but both sides are beyond remonstrance, and nothing will now do but the most extreme measures.

A frightful railway accident took place in the immediate vicinity of the Camden-town station of the North London Railway yesterday morning. The fire-box of the engine exploded, and the engine itself dashed off the line into the street. The stoker and driver were both seriously injured, but all the passengers fortunately escaped unhurt.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat—both old and new—were very moderate. The trade, however, ruled heavy, at the late decline on prices. New red wheat was quoted at 41s. to 44s., new white, 41s. to 47s., and new Talavera, 46s. to 52s. per cwt.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.
There are, on an average, eight words in a line.
Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.
The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.
Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

* * Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums exceeding five shillings cannot be received in postage stamps.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THERE is more sanguinary and exciting news from America. Several conflicts have taken place between the belligerents before Petersburg and Atlanta respectively. The Federal engineers bored a tunnel five hundred feet in length under the first line of the Confederate entrenchments and one of the principal forts at Petersburg; and to distract attention from this operation, General Grant made a feint of removing his headquarters north of the James River, though he only partially succeeded in drawing off the enemy. On the 30th of July the huge mine was successfully exploded, and the fort and its garrison were blown into the air. After some delay, the Federals rushed to the assault, but the defenders of the second line of earthworks had had time to recover themselves, mowed down the advancing columns, and finally drove back Grant's army with a loss of nearly 6,000 men. The Federal commander was fain to beg permission to bury his dead, and General Lee felt warranted in detaching a portion of his army to the aid of the invaders of Pennsylvania, who have again appeared north of the Potomac. Another battle has also been fought before Atlanta, the balance of advantage resting with General Sherman, who continues to draw his lines around that city, but meets with the most determined resistance from General Hood. The railway to Macon—the only line open to Hood—has been cut, but part of the Federal cavalry force has been captured.

Belgium may be thankful for its constitutional rights. The attempt of the Catholic hierarchy of that little State to paralyse the Government rather than succumb to popular demands, has recoiled on their own heads. The King appealed to the people, who, exasperated at Ultramontane fanaticism, have given the Liberal Ministry a majority of twelve—amply sufficient to carry out those organic reforms which will defeat the machinations of the priesthood.

A very bitter feeling continues to prevail between the great and the small Powers of Germany relative to the disposal of the conquered Duchies. Hanoverian troops have even been sent into the ceded Duchy of Lauenburg; but the King of that little State has been alarmed by the peremptory demand of M. von Bismarck for explanations, and throws the responsibility on Saxony. This is scarcely the way to inspire respect. The Court of Vienna shows a disposition to conciliate the minor German States, by proposing a provisional Government for the Duchies, with a triple head—one member being chosen by the Federal Diet; but the great Prussian Minister is sending his Sovereign to Vienna, to talk over his Imperial brother.

The friends of Protestant missions in Turkey are very properly distrustful of the profuse professions of the Porte. It is true that the Sultan, under the pressure of the Western Powers, has revoked the arbitrary restraints imposed on Christian missionaries, but he has not released the eleven Turkish converts, who, in violation of treaty engagements, were imprisoned for changing their faith. The Turkish Missions Aid Society, and the Bible Society, have memorialised the Foreign Secretary to protect the missionaries and their converts. The latter deny that there

is any fear of an outbreak of popular fanaticism, assert that the Porte intends to forbid the sale of the Bible altogether, and ask Earl Russell to demand that the pledges of the Ottoman Government shall be faithfully observed. The full and forcible statement of the Committee of the Bible Society will be found in another column. As Mr. Layard promises every effort on the part of the Foreign Office to secure religious freedom, and protection to Christian converts in Turkey, we hope that this outburst of Mussulman intolerance will not be followed up.

The painful description given in another column of the celebration of the annual festival of Juggernaut, within a score miles of Calcutta, throws a lurid light upon the heathenism and degradation of the lower class of Hindoos, and shows how vast is the work which has yet to be accomplished in India by civilisation and missionary enterprise. The prohibition of these bloody rites by the Supreme Government was set at naught by the fanatical Brahmins and their besotted victims. The latter, wrought to frenzy by the sight of their great idol, gloated over the immolation of some fanatics who cast themselves under the wheels of Juggernaut's car, and were crushed to death. The interference of the police at length prevented further loss of life during the mad orgy; but this fearful incident reflects great disgrace upon a Government which has shown so much laxity in enforcing its laws upon the tractable population of Bengal. It would seem as though all the ameliorating influences which the British Government, the European residents, and the handful of missionaries in India, have for generations been working, have produced a scarcely perceptible impression on the millions of India. Yet the debased crowd who took part in those disgusting saturnalia are our fellow subjects!

There has been abundant proof during the week that Ireland is still England's chief difficulty. The quiet and creditable demonstration in Dublin at the inauguration of the statue to Daniel O'Connell was succeeded by a meeting of the "Irish National League," the promoters of which seek to take advantage of this outburst of national patriotism and gratitude for a revival of the Repeal cry. On this occasion an abundance of seditious language was uttered, and silly threats of vengeance against the Saxon were uttered by men who would fain ignore the fact that the "young Ireland" agitation is a thing of the past. The surge of the O'Connell wave reached Belfast. In that troublesome town, the "Liberator" was burnt in effigy by some fanatical Orangemen, and this stupid piece of spite has been followed by a week of disgraceful rioting, and acts of retaliation, which on Monday reached so dangerous a crisis, as to require the intervention of military as well as police to restore order. We have never been able to understand why this Ulster town, the seat of one of Peel's colleges, the recent theatre of a great revival movement, and the stronghold of the state-supported Presbyterians of Ireland, should have acquired the notoriety of being the most turbulent borough in her Majesty's dominions.

The cotton famine has almost ceased. Pauperism in Lancashire has well-nigh sunk to its customary level; having been reduced, by the revival of the cotton trade, to little more than three per cent. of the population. The Central Committee, therefore, have felt warranted in deciding, with some exceptions, to restrict their grants to persons not receiving parochial aid; and several more committees have ceased to exist. Some 20,000 persons are maintained under the provisions of the Public Works Act in Lancashire, but the reopening of mills, and the abundant supply of cotton at Liverpool to keep them going, have created quite a demand for labour.

THE LAST OF POLAND.

PARLIAMENT is up. The watering places are as full as they can be crammed. The weather is magnificent. All the conditions for making recreation pleasant, have been vouchsafed in unusual abundance. Why should we vex ourselves with politics? We have them in one shape or another, and not often in the most pleasing one, all the year round. The season, natural and political, invites repose—tempts rather, as severe moralists would put it, to self-indulgence. The husbandmen alone are busy at this time of the year, and in this country, but even their labour is associated with gladness. The public mind has surrendered itself, for the time being, to a sort of delicious languor,—the *dolce far niente* of the Italians. It is voted a bore to be obliged to think. Whilst the summer heat lasts, one prefers that his emotions should lie quiet, or, at any rate, be but gently stirred. What can we do, as long as Nature is in this caressing mood, but just receive her embrace, and dream

of Elysium? What can we be, but selfish? Unhappy are they who suffer at such a season as this—they will evoke but little sympathy. Liberty is struck down in France—Denmark is ruthlessly despoiled—Poland is strangled—the awful struggle in the Western Hemisphere is culminating. Who cares? Despotism has pounced upon its prey, and is mangling it—and the wail of tormented humanity pierces the skies. Who listens to it? Who is troubled to hear it? Is it not our holiday time? Why should the British public make itself miserable over what it cannot prevent?

Such is the momentary feeling with which the latest news from Poland will be received in this country. It is not, we verily believe, because we have become callous to the sufferings of others—not wholly because prosperity has spoiled us, although, undoubtedly, it has generated "a fatty degeneracy" about the heart—but the unconcern with which the public has heard the last of Poland for the next quarter of a century—an unconcern verging upon blank indifference—very much resembles the nonchalance with which a man, heavy with sleep on a cold winter's morning, will hear the news that his neighbour's house has been burnt down. Feeling is not in its normal state just now. It will return by-and-by—and when the wrongs of Poland come to be reflected on, as they will be when shorter days and colder airs recall us to the business realities of life, there will be no lack of moral indignation, and the crime of Russia will alienate from her the good-will of the free for many years to come.

The sentiment of nationality is as strong in peoples as the lust of empire is in sovereigns. We have heard the former disparaged as an impediment to the growth of civilisation, and we do not deny that its excessive development is accompanied by many inconveniences. But let us look at things as they are, not as we might prefer them to be—at human nature as it exists, not as it may hereafter, under different conditions, show itself. The sentiment is one of the most powerful that can take possession of our nature—and feels all outrages perpetrated against it as poignantly as it would do those grosser wrongs which affect the body. Poland might, it is said, have done better for herself in all material respects, had she but consented to forego her nationality. The present Emperor of Russia, at the commencement of his reign, was not ungenerously inclined towards her. The Russian nobles, if not as a body, yet in considerable numbers, were disposed to sympathise with and cheer her. She was ruled chiefly by Poles. Had she but been contented to accept her position, as a province of Russia, she might, in the course of a few years, have penetrated the empire with her spirit, and Poles might in due time have become a dominant race. "Poland for the Poles," has been as unfortunate and ineffectual a cry, as "Ireland for the Irish." There is some truth in this—but the very extremities of danger and suffering which the Polish people steadily looked in the face, the measure of success they achieved under the least promising conditions, their prolongation of the contest, and the marvellous power exercised over them by a secret government acting in the name of the nation, prove that they were under the sway of something far more potent than any mere hallucination of the fancy. Their country was precious in their eyes. They had been nurtured in the love of it. They aspired, as their highest honour, to serve it. They had waited many a weary year with unexampled patience for the opportunity of vindicating its claims. It entered into all their thoughts, coloured all their feelings, shaped all their purposes. It was, in fact, the object, the supreme object, of their life. What they would have been the better for success, had success been possible, is nothing to the purpose when we are estimating the magnitude of the wrongs that have been heaped upon them. Or whether, as in the case of the Saxons under Norman rule, the Poles might not, by accepting conquest, have turned it to account, both for themselves and for Europe, is not the question. The outrage done to them must be measured by the strength of the affections it has crushed. The spoiler has torn from them that which they most valued—and has plucked away with it all those tendrils of feeling which environed it, and had been carefully trained about and over it. This is Russia's crime. This is what the world will execrate. We may reason as we will about the matter, but surely, neither in the sight of man nor of God, can the extinction by brute force of a national life be regarded but with abhorrence. Out of evil the Supreme Ruler may bring good. There may be, and probably are, great and beneficent ends to be answered by the spread and consolidation of the Russian empire in Europe, though we cannot discern them. But, be this as it may, it is not the less true that the murder of a nation is a fearful atrocity.

We can only express our hope that the struggle is a last over. Poland, as a nation, is no more. With the National Government—her last symbol of independence—ignobly done to death upon the scaffold, her hope of restoration is gone. No one can presume to say what may be in store for her children as time rolls on—but that they will be gathered together as a distinct people within well-defined territorial limits, under the rule of a sovereign of their own blood, independent and free, seems very unlikely during the present century, if, indeed, it be not wholly impracticable. It is to be desired, therefore, that no such vision of the future be encouraged by other European Powers, least of all by such of them as do not feel justified in giving material aid towards the realisation of the dream. In one sense it was true, as Russia affirmed, that the vitality of the Polish insurrection lay in foreign sympathy. Had other nations professed less, the Poles would hardly have dared so much. They have been dazzled by fine speeches to their own ruin. The meddling of diplomacy, by exciting their hopes, has aggravated their calamity. We trust there will be no more of this. Might, for the present, has gotten the victory over right. No interference of ours can remedy the mischief done. We must leave it to Him who can do as He will, and before whom all nations are but as the small dust of the balance, to take His own time and way for the vindication of His supremacy and the righteousness of His rule. Kings and Emperors will be called to account, proud and successful as they may be—and when most triumphant in wickedness, they may, for aught we can tell, be nearest to their retribution.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

DURING the present lull in continental and domestic politics, the war in America is resuming its position as the leading question of public and international interest, although the periodical record of unavailing slaughter and varying success has greatly diminished the interest of Englishmen in the greatest, most deplorable, and most hopeless of civil convulsions which the present century has witnessed.

When the present campaign opened it was generally predicted on either side that it would prove to be the last. The course of military events thus far, however, scarcely justifies that expectation. General Grant has not succeeded in taking Richmond, nor—what is of more consequence—in seriously impairing the strength or integrity of General Lee's army. Even Petersburg resists his utmost efforts, whether by bombardment, assault, or mining, and the campaign in Virginia seems more likely to end in the retirement of the Federal army from the James River than in the capture, or starving into surrender, of the Confederate capital. But it can scarcely be said that the crisis of the campaign has yet come. General Sherman may still achieve a success in the centre of Georgia which will compensate the Federals for the failure of Grant. Atlanta, the great Confederate arsenal and nexus of the railways through the Gulf States, is beleaguered by a superior force, and the desperate onslaughts of General Hood, though adapted at serious cost to delay, are not likely, unless he is greatly reinforced, to avert the final catastrophe.

Unable to send help direct to the garrison of Atlanta, Lee is evidently striving to draw his adversary from the neighbourhood of Richmond by detaching all available troops for a fresh invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. There are indeed reports that Grant is meditating a transfer of his army by sea to Washington, "in consequence of an advance against that capital by General Lee at the head of his entire forces." But the Confederate Commander-in-chief can as little afford to abandon the neighbourhood of Richmond as his antagonist. If Grant's presence on the James River is necessary to enable Sherman to prosecute his task at Atlanta without external hindrance, Lee must remain in his front to guard the railways south of Richmond. The new invasion of the North can scarcely be more than another raid on a large scale, for the purpose of exciting panic and securing plunder, and might be put an end to by the militia of the invaded and neighbouring States, were it not for the remarkable apathy that obtains among the citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The fall of Atlanta, especially if it involved the defeat and surrender of the defenders of that city, would once again restore the prestige of the Federal arms. But that event, though probable, is not certain. Sherman has fought another drawn battle with Hood; but for the subsequent ten days there were no advices from him which could be advantageously published.

There are many indications that the apathetic or despairing feeling manifested in Pennsylvania is beginning to steal over the North.

Their largest and best appointed army, under their ablest general, has been entirely foiled in the attempt to take Richmond or to rout Lee. The country has lost faith in Grant. Nearly every family throughout the Union has to mourn the loss of one or more of its members, and in some States there are not sufficient able-bodied men left to carry on agricultural operations. Heavy and vexatious taxation, also, is beginning to work upon the public feeling. The excessive issue of greenbacks has so impaired the credit of the Government, that Mr. Fessenden cannot now raise loans in the ordinary way, and gold has risen to 161 premium. At a time, too, when the Northern people are uneasy and distrustful, there has come the urgent demand for a fresh and huge volunteer army, with the alternative of a draft, to remind them in the most emphatic manner that all their prolonged sacrifices and efforts have thus far proved in vain.

If to Grant's failure to capture Richmond, the news of Sherman's inability to take Atlanta should be added, there is a strong probability that the latent weariness of the war will take a visible form. The Presidential election is impending, and a continuance of military reverses may evoke a national demonstration, through the constitutional means ready at hand, in favour of peace. For this purpose, the Democrats are biding their time. They are not at present in public favour, but they may at the last moment put forward an acceptable candidate who, under the circumstances, will be able to displace Mr. Lincoln, and pave the way for negotiation with the South.

Who has not felt at times a misgiving, especially in view of their lavish extravagance and recklessness, that the Northerners are not the people to carry on a war of principles? and that the corruption, extortion, and immorality developed by this struggle have eaten into the very heart of the national character? It is remarkable that the President's recent refusal to listen to any terms of peace which did not embrace an unconditional return of the South to the Union, and the abandonment of slavery—bases which have been ostensibly accepted by the great body of the people—have created a prejudice against him. "There is no doubt (writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*) that men of all shades of opinion—even those of the Republican party, who most cordially concur in thinking that these, and these only, ought to be the terms of peace—are annoyed and disappointed at Mr. Lincoln's course in having refused to hear and see the Southerners, unless they assented to them in advance." They begin to suspect that the President is really anxious for the war to continue, and desires pacification only through conquest. "All this," it is added, "one hears even from his own supporters, those who are labouring most earnestly to secure his election next November." There is evident proof of a reluctance to pursue the war to its "bitter end," and of a change of feeling which seems to have gathered strength as the campaign has proceeded and failed, and which leads some, who can speak with authority, because with personal knowledge relative to the secret springs of this terrible struggle, to believe that negotiation based on the recognition of a restricted Southern Confederacy is not far distant. Upon the prospect of such a termination of this protracted and bloody civil war, we cannot now remark. It may be, that the desire of the North for peace is at length beginning to dominate its wish to put an end to slavery. But whatever the prevalent opinion in the Federal States, it will most likely find easy, adequate, and prompt expression in the vote for the new President of the Republic. There is reason to believe that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln depends more upon Sherman's speedy success at Atlanta than upon the zealous exertions of his electoral friends.

A UNIVERSAL ALPHABET.

A UNIVERSAL language has been the dream, and oftentimes the study, of philosophers and philanthropists from time immemorial, but no one has yet discovered a royal road to its acquisition by nations whose speech is even more diverse than their idiosyncrasies. The advantages that would accrue to human kind, whether civilised or savage, from a common medium of communication—the growing inconvenience in these days of closer international relations of a standard language—are too obvious to need remark. But the more the subject is thought out, the less feasible does such a linguistic revolution appear. "You may take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." The most admirable symbolical system of expressing ideas common to all men may be devised, but the problem how the world is to be induced to use it is as yet unsolved.

Nothing daunted by this difficulty, learned men have devoted much attention to this branch of

philology, and Lepsius's "standard alphabet," Muller's "physiological alphabet," and Ellis's "ethnical alphabet," are monuments of laborious ingenuity. Mr. Melville Bell, of Edinburgh, has, after a careful study of sounds for more than twenty years, produced a system of speech-writing which he regards as a perfect basis for a universal alphabet. The cardinal merit claimed for it is, that it represents all the sounds of every language by so small a number as thirty-four types. "It is," Mr. Bell contends, "a method—applicable to any language—of writing sounds so as to be universally legible; of expressing sounds to the eye, in fact, with the same exactitude, and almost with the same limitless variety with which the mouth forms sounds to the ear." Mr. Bell does not rest his claim to having perfected a symbolical language of universal application on his mere *ipse dixit*. His discovery has been tested by linguists of high reputation, who have chosen words in almost every known language which have been written down in his new symbols, and easily and accurately interpreted by his sons. We have had the pleasure of witnessing the singular facility with which words in the English and other tongues, purposely distorted, have been accurately, and to the finest shade of expression, interpreted. To quote one only of the many certificates which Mr. Bell has received, Professor Bell, of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, writes:—"I dictated a number of words taken from several of the different languages of the North American Indians. The peculiar pronunciation of these words I had learned from intercourse with the aborigines themselves—the only way, as I imagined, that they could be correctly acquired; but on submitting them as written by Professor Bell, (*sic*) to his sons, who had never heard them, they were read with the greatest accuracy."

Mr. Bell claims that his symbolical alphabet is easily learned, even by the illiterate. One of his sons, for example, though of course having had the advantage of the best of preceptors, read the sounds of foreign languages with vernacular correctness after only two weeks' preparation. The inventor believes his system may be made immediately and eminently useful to travellers, missionaries—whether of religion, science, or commerce—and political ambassadors, philologists, and teachers or learners of languages, and to the large body of illiterates—young and adult—in all countries. Some of the important objects the "new art of visible speech" will tend to promote are thus indicated by Mr. Bell:—"The application of this system will create in every country an entirely new class of vernacular readers, embracing all who are at present debarred from intellectual enjoyments by inability to read from ordinary letters. The Bible may be written, according to this method, in any language, and the totally illiterate taught to read the Scriptures in their own tongue in a very few days. The Bible, so written, may be read by a missionary with perfect intelligibility to his audience, even while he himself is unacquainted with the language he pronounces. The electric telegraph will deliver its messages with the exactness of *viva voce* utterances. Despatches may be transmitted in any language, through any country, and no necessity for translations can ever arise. An English clerk would manipulate a message in Russian, Hindustani, or Chinese, with the same facility that he would one in his own tongue."

The capability of Mr. Bell's phonetic language to realise these grand results remains to be tested. If it should fulfil the sanguine expectations of the inventor, it will undoubtedly prove one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. No better field for giving it a fair trial could be found than India, and we believe that the Indian Board have sent out instructions to test its utility on an adequate scale. Formidable as are the difficulties of bringing such a Universal Alphabet into even partial use, they cannot be insuperable, spite of the failure of that meritorious publication, the *Phonetic News*. Can the public, can civilised Governments, be induced to take that interest in Mr. Bell's system which, if his representations are correct, would insure its success? The subject is well worthy of careful investigation, and we trust that the inventor's wonderful industry, perseverance, and enthusiasm will meet with adequate recognition from our Foreign and Colonial Offices.

"COVERS FOR FAMILY JARS."

NOTHING in a man's house is properly and exclusively his own! That is a truth which the sooner he recognises and succumbs to, after he has a roof-tree that he can call his own, the better. He may prate as loudly as he pleases, out of doors, about an Englishman's house being his castle, or, in some moment of spirituous exhilaration, may even exclaim, "I am monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to

dispute." Alas! poor man!—Cowper, who wrote these lines, had never been married, and Selkirk, into whose mouth he puts them, had only a desert island for a home. But here, and in this nineteenth century, to dream that things or persons about you are *yours*, even though they may sit at your table, and bear your name, is quite a delusion. Your wife and daughters are taken up (and the latter at least sometimes taken off), by morning callers and evening visitors, and you dare not say a word, although many things besides your loneliness are giving a silent but forcible testimony that a woman's presence would, occasionally at any rate, be desirable. Even your pipe—for it is an insult now not to assume that you have made at least one trip on the Continent, and there picked up the habit of smoking even if you did not learn it at school—gets put out in more ways than one. Stay! we will make a single exception—the broad-sheet of the *Times* is fairly your own; surrender the advertisement half of the paper, and you may con the rest at your leisure, serenely unconscious of eggs and bacon which are rapidly growing cold, or of remonstrances which increase in warmth in exactly inverse ratio. Any lady will at any time give up a leader of the *Times* to consider how she may become a leader of the fashion; and we agree with *Punch's* recent table of feminine precedence, and should like to make the acquaintance of the woman who, in talking of the Federals and Confederates, or of the Alabama and Kearsarge, could tell us which is which. Only during one hour out of the twenty-four do we care to look over what is now popularly called the ladies' corner; it is a matter of small interest to us whether that baby whose birth is in to-day's paper, stands third or fifth on the family register, and we often marvel over the perfect storm of words which is created by the announcement that Mrs. So-and-so, widow of the late —, is married again! What does it matter whether her husband has been dead six months or twelve or eighteen, so long as he is dead, and she can not be indicted for bigamy—in which case we could forgive a few lawyers for becoming slightly excited?—but why should the world in general trouble themselves to make a single remark upon a subject which in no way concerns them? But after dinner, when we feel that the day has not been quite wasted, and to alter slightly Longfellow's words, that "something attempted, something done, has earned a brief repose," then we do not despise even the sheet full of advertisements. It is so pleasant to know that we need not tax our minds to attend to the subject before us, to be just sensible of a dreamy replete satisfaction stealing over us—and that our hold of the paper is becoming looser—till at length it falls, and our head rests upon that perpetual nuisance, an anti-macassar, and we dream over the last heading in bold type which happened to meet our drowsy eyes. On one such occasion lately we went to sleep meditating over the words, "Covers for family jars"—with which something about "pickles" was mixed up. We could not keep awake long enough to read to the end, and do not know it even now.

We hardly like to write ironically about a place so sacred as home, sweet home; there is, or should be, a sanctity about it which should make us careful how we expose its deficiencies, or allow ourselves to speak freely on the shortcomings of any of its inmates. Just think of all that that little word enfolds in its four letters—the longings and hopes, perhaps of years, at length fulfilled—a widening circle of joy, and, just as surely, though it is a truth which we are very slow to learn, an increase of the avenues by which sorrow can tone down our ecstasies, or death invade our nest. Think of the confidences, the communings, the dear delights of a true and beautiful home life;—the very notion of a jar to interrupt such sweet low murmurs as reach your ear, is as rude discord in the midst of purest harmony, or the sudden breaking up of a beautiful piece of mosaic, by the introduction of a device which, from its colour and form, at once destroys the symmetry of the whole. And yet, alas! from the mutual reproaches of the two that made the first human home, down to the last inhabitants of the latest home that earth will know, we can only say, "Such things be and will be again"—or in yet higher words—"It must needs be that offences come, but woe unto that man through whom the offence cometh." Yea, verily! for such an one is but repeating the devil's sin over again, and once more turning what might have been a garden of the Lord into something like the valley of Giza which of old we read was desert.

We were once witnesses—we can hardly so far flatter ourselves as to declare that we were in any sense assistants—in a grand "flitting," a move, after long years had seemed to make every person and everything grow into its appropriate niche. Oh! the boards of curiosities which that turn-out brought

to light! But high up on a shelf in the store-room were some jars reported to have been empty from time immemorial, but proving to be full on inspection. What were the contents? No one could even guess. Each sense—but taste—was tried in turn, and successively failed; how long they had been there nobody could remember, so, after not a little discussion, it was decided that the jars should be emptied, and the very doubtful-looking contents thrown away. The circumstance came back to our mind as we were considering whether a good many people have not a kind of mental store-room, where they keep the remembrance of a few "family jars," too far above the reach of every-day occurrences for them to be brought down and wisely emptied as opportunity offers, but still within sight sufficiently to create the feeling of the memory being full of something very unpleasant. Of all festering masses of corruption, we know of none so bad as the recollection of real or fancied grievances. If they are of sufficient importance to be remembered at all, get them explained—have the whole matter out; for we are Saxon enough to believe that a little war of words is often the best preparation for a lasting peace. Only don't write about it: somehow it is difficult to soften down a grievance upon paper; and though ill-advised or even angry words, when spoken, may be readily forgiven, yet, when written down in plain black and white, we have just done our best to render them immortal. It will not be our fault if they escape many a resurrection. As in the old mythology, they will but rise the stronger by each contact with the earth. You may vent almost any expletive which a long memory or much experience may unfortunately have supplied you with, when you are standing face to face to a man; but an apology when your anger cools, and a careful renewal of kind offices, will, for the most part, suffice to sponge the insult away. But an angry letter, that looks at you with a cool *malice prepense*, as the lawyers say, which reads too deliberately for you to excuse it as being perpetrated on the spur of the moment, and which, as you look at it tomorrow, inserts a fresh sting in some new place,—that would be a good receipt for making an infallible family jar, unless you are wise enough to put all such documents behind the fire immediately, in which case you have discovered the best way of preserving, not pickles, but peace.

Some years ago, when the Egyptian Hall was in all its glory, and everybody went to poor Albert Smith's entertainment of the ascent of Mont Blanc, we well remember an odd and extremely clever jumble which always concluded the evening—the song called "Galvani's Messenger." Politics, controversies, fashions were all hit at in turn; and when, during one winter, a process called, we believe, "potichomanie" was in vogue, which ended in nothing but spoilt table-cloths, dirty fingers, and a prevalent smell of varnish, he introduced a line or two expressive of his regret that "ladies should lend themselves to increasing the family jars." An old Persian story is responsible for fathering that proverb upon the world, "There never was any piece of mischief in the world without a woman being at the bottom of it." We are gallant enough to question its truth, even though it is said to have fallen from the lips of a king. The converse is true, as far, at least, as the body social is concerned, and the blessing that was of old pronounced upon the peace-makers will, we venture to say, rest most frequently upon a woman's head. Her loving nature and true feminine instincts will be the best cover for family jars. The length of memory, which, like those store-room shelves, can treasure up strifes and bitternesses till the very originating causes are forgotten, is not in her. We each and all say and do foolish, nay, even wicked things, often enough to wound the love and tax the forbearance of those with whom we pass our life. But a habit of forgetting might be cherished and encouraged, though a good deal more against the grain than the natural propensity of remembering; and, to resort to the advertisement with which we began, we shall find out some day that such jars were hardly worth the careful preservation which they have received at our hands.

OCEAN-SAILING EXTRAORDINARY.—A short time ago we (*Liverpool Courier*) noticed in our columns the sailing from New York to London of a boat of about 1½ ton register, having as crew Captain Donovan, one man, and a dog, with every prospect of a safe and speedy passage. On Wednesday we received information that the *Coronet*, from Quebec to London, spoke her at sea, she being then on twenty-four days, and having reached lat. 45.10 N., and lon. 23 W., or the vicinity of Cape Race. "All hands" were well, but short of provisions and water, which the *Coronet* supplied.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

There are advices by the Europa from New York to August 2nd, and by telegraph to Halifax to the 4th, and to the Cape Race to the 6th.

Grant's movement north of James River was a feint, to cover a grand assault upon Petersburg, which was opened at daylight on Saturday, July 30th, by springing a mine under a Confederate earthwork in front of Burnside's position. Six tons of gunpowder were exploded, carrying the fort into the air, and burying 250 Confederates in the ruins. Immediately the Federal artillery opened along the whole line, amidst the fire of which Burnside charged and seized the ruined fort and a portion of the works upon either side. He then attempted to push on to the second line of defences, but was driven back by the terrific fire of the Confederates. A reserve division of negro troops was afterwards thrown forward, and met with a similar fate. The Confederates then, in their turn, charged, and ultimately drove the Federals, white and coloured mingling in confusion, back to their entrenchments held previous to the assault. According to the Northern account, the negro troops were "demoralised after the first onset." They ran a terror-stricken, disordered mass of fugitives, to the rear of the white troops. In vain their officer endeavoured to rally them with all the persuasion of tongue, sabre, and pistol. The Federal loss in that affair is officially announced to have been 5,640 men. During the charge immediately following the explosion of the mine, the Federals are reported to have captured 400 prisoners. Burnside was wounded, and General Bartlett captured. It would seem as though there had been some misconduct or treachery, as a court of inquiry into this repulse has been ordered by Grant.

The *Globe* thus summarises the leading points of the detailed news received of Grant's assault and repulse:—

A Pennsylvanian Colonel, who had a regiment of miners, is said to have conceived the idea of boring a tunnel from the lines to and under the salient of a Confederate redan. The distance is said to have been a hundred and seventy yards. The work had to be executed under the eyes of both armies, and yet kept a secret. Begun on the 25th of June, this stupendous labour was completed on the 25th of July. The tunnel, carried through oozy earth and quicksands, was drained, lighted, ventilated, by very ingenious devices. Arrived under the Confederate Redan the miners could hear their foes at work above, and it is very surprising that no one in the battery heard the miners at work below. They must have made a considerable noise, for they excavated caves for no fewer than eight charges of powder, the total quantity used being no less than six tons. In fact, the absence of discovery is not the least surprising incident in this enterprise. It is remarkable that there was no countermining, but it may be inferred that the distance of the Confederate redan from the Federal lines made the generals doubt the truth of the rumours current for a month before, that Grant was mining the whole place. When this extraordinary work was completed, Grant made that demonstration on the left bank of the James, by means of which he hoped to divert attention from the right bank of the Appomattox. But it does not seem to have drawn away the defenders in force sufficient to make the assault practicable. The mine was fired on the morning of the 30th. There was, as usual, but little noise. The battery rose in the air, a bank of earth and dust was visible for a few moments, and then the smoke of the exploded powder gushed forth in clouds. It does not appear that the assaulting columns dashed, as they should have done, into the opening. There was some hesitation. Both sides were appalled by the spectacle. The Federals, instead of storming in at once and pouring mass after mass upon the works, opened fire from all their guns. This proceeding must have given the Confederates time to recover from the consternation inevitable after such an explosion. The Confederate artillery had begun to answer the fire of the assailants before the stormers issued forth. At length the columns were in motion. Entrance was easy; the line was rapidly carried; but the advantage of a surprise had been thrown away. The Federals seem to have been swallowed up in the hollows made by their mines, and although the negro troops are represented as attempting to storm the next line, no progress was made. The inner entrenchments commanded the outer. The stormers were exposed to a heavy fire, and could only find shelter in the great entonnais their powder had made. After their foes had been smitten with shot and shell, the Confederates charged boldly down upon the battery, and those whom they did not slay or capture, fled back to the Federal entrenchments. There can be no doubt but that, in spite of the effects of the mine, the Federals suffered far greater loss than their opponents. It is said that the attack was mismanaged. That may have been so. But whatever may have been its cause, failure is conspicuously written on the front of this elaborate method of taking Petersburg.

The Confederate troops engaged were mostly South Carolinians, under the immediate command of Beauregard. Grant had asked a truce to bury the dead; this the Confederates at first refused, but a truce was finally agreed upon, and the dead were being buried, and the wounded lying between the two lines cared for. The Confederates refused to exchange newspapers, and had suspended all communication between the pickets. This was thought to indicate that Lee was executing some important movement, and was guarding against the possibility of its detection. Cars were heard running all night on the 30th, and it was rumoured that Lee was throwing forward heavy reinforcements either to Early or Hood. Prisoners reported that Lee had for some time past been undermining the Federal works. No Confederate accounts of the battle on the 30th had been received.

There are further advices from before Petersburg to the 3rd. The picket-firing in front of the 9th corps

was kept up with occasional shelling. The Confederates were working principally at night, and are regaining their works.

President Lincoln and General Grant met at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, the 31st, and proceeded to Norfolk, on board a steamer, for consultation. In the afternoon Mr. Lincoln returned to Washington, and Grant to his head-quarters. Nothing was known of their decision; but it was rumoured that the whole Potomac army would be immediately transferred to Washington, in anticipation of an advance against that capital by General Lee, at the head of his entire forces.

Confederate accounts from Atlanta state that on the night of the 24th of July General Sherman attempted to break Hood's lines, but was repulsed by General Cheatham, after a sharp fight lasting an hour.

Latest advices from General Sherman's army report that on the 27th ult. General Hood made another attack upon Sherman's intrenched position, but was repulsed with a loss of nearly 1,000 in killed, the Federal loss being a little over 600 in killed and wounded. The following particulars are given of the engagement:—

The left wing of the army, finding no foes in its front, was advancing nearer to the place in order to put a greater pressure on the garrison, when Hardee, detached for the purpose, fell upon the flank of the foremost corps, while other Confederate troops smote the front. The Federal army was not in line of battle, but in line of march, so that the whole left wing ran the risk of being cut up in detail. The onset of the Confederates was swift and fierce, and their failure to rout the Federals under such favourable circumstances is a manifest proof of their weakness. Far a time they carried all before them, but the moment of surprise being over, the Federals got into order, and brought their strength to bear effectually. The flanking column was brought to a stand, and the front attack being made somewhat too late, the whole Confederate force was compelled to fall back into Atlanta, carrying with it a number of guns, and some hundreds of prisoners, but leaving behind an equal number of prisoners and a large number of dead. Wheeler's attack on Decatur was part of the plan. He passed between the two bodies into which Sherman seems to have divided his army. But he failed to do any serious damage to the Federal trains, and was beaten off by the guard. On the whole, although these operations show that Hood is at once an inventive and a daring commander, with a sharp eye and a swift hand, it does not appear that he arrested the progress of Sherman towards a final death grapple with the Confederate entrenched camp.

General Hood had issued an address to his troops, telling them that their safety in time of battle consisted in getting into close quarters with their enemy; that if the Federals were allowed to continue their flanking movements, the Confederate cause would be imperilled, but that recent operations had proved that his soldiers had the power to prevent it.

The Confederates have again returned north of the Potomac. On the 31st a Confederate force levied contributions of 500,000 dols. upon Chambersburg, which not being paid, they burnt the greater portion of the town, including all the public buildings. They then moved westward, and it was feared they would attack Bedford. Their cavalry held the line of the Potomac, and made daily excursions into Maryland. Early's head-quarters were at Martinsburg. All accounts agreed that his force numbered upwards of 40,000. Deserters assert that he was being heavily reinforced from Richmond, and that he was establishing a base of operations in the Shenandoah Valley. According to a telegram of the 6th, the Confederates in Maryland are marching upon Cumberland and Pittsburgh. The latter is one of the great arsenals of the North. The Confederates had recaptured Hagerstown. The Governor of Pennsylvania had called upon the Legislature to devise means to make the military powers of the State available for its defence.

It is reported, non-officially, from New Orleans, that Admiral Farragut attacked the defences of Mobile on the 27th. The contest was still in progress on the 30th. The result is unknown.

The 4th of August being the day appointed by President Lincoln for national fasting and prayer, no business was transacted.

Gold was 161 pm. on the 6th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FEDERAL ARMIES.—A Philadelphia paper has estimated the United States forces at present in the field:—

General Grant's army	120,000
Washington and its vicinity	40,000
Maryland and Delaware	30,000
General Hunter's force	20,000
Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia	20,000
Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, &c.	20,000
General Sherman's army	120,000
Kentucky and Tennessee	50,000
Vicksburg, Memphis, Port Hudson, &c.	40,000
Missouri and Arkansas	40,000
General Banks' army	20,000
In North Carolina	15,000
In South Carolina	25,000
Florida and Mobile	10,000
On the Pacific coast	20,000
Indian territory, Minnesota, &c.	20,000
In the North, at various places	50,000
Total	660,000

These numbers indicate pretty clearly the magnitude of the task to be accomplished by the people of the North. Many of these armies are simply repressing the disaffection of unarmed populations—doing garrison work, in fact—work that must increase as fast as new territory is overrun.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON IN AMERICA.—On Wednesday, July 13th, at three o'clock p.m., that

distinguished champion of universal liberty, George Thompson, Esq., delivered an oration before the Literary Societies of Amherst College. The audience was composed of the students, the alumni, the faculty, many eminent citizens of various professions, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the college. The *Amherst Express* thus notices the performance:—"The fame of George Thompson, the English abolitionist, attracted one of the best audiences of the week. He came with his old message, to sympathise with us in every fibre of his heart. He spoke plainly and boldly of what concerns us as a nation. His object was to draw a lesson of warning for the American people from a consideration of past and present events. Our constitution was a compromise with slavery. He rejoiced that this war would release the nation from this sin. He closed with an enumeration of the great progress made by the nation in opinions and power, within four years. The oration was full of thought, though upon a hackneyed theme, and abounded in passages of unusual eloquence and beauty." In the following week Mr. Thompson delivered the oration at the annual commemoration of the Middletown University, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him amid the acclamations of 1,500 spectators.

THE MISSION OF COLONEL JACQUES TO RICHMOND.—Colonel Jacques, of the 73rd Illinois Volunteers, and parson also, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been on a sort of voluntary peace mission, with President Lincoln's sanction, to Richmond, where he seems to have been very well received. His hotel expenses were paid by the Confederates, and he was hospitably entertained. He had interviews with President Davis, Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and other Confederate dignitaries and authorities. "The colonel (says the *New York Times*) was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined. The wounded, also, though only the more desperate cases are retained in the hospitals of Richmond, he found as well cared for as could be expected. The streets of Richmond are almost deserted, few others being seen than soldiers, women, negroes, and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity. Colonel Jacques describes Jeff Davis as hale and hearty in appearance, his health being much better latterly than it had been, and, though thin in face and person, the tough and wiry constitution of the rebel chieftain presents no likelihood of his giving out during the natural life of the rebellion. Extraordinary though Colonel Jacques' story, his mission and all belonging thereto, may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and the rebel authorities."

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

King Christian of Denmark has issued a proclamation to his army, explaining the causes which forced him to conclude a peace. He admits the heavy sacrifice imposed on the country to secure that peace. He declares himself well aware that the army was ready to renew the struggle, but the final result did not depend on Denmark, and during the contest a considerable part of the country which is in the power of the enemy would have had to support an oppression which would have led to its ruin. Therefore, he felt obliged to put an end to the war even by giving up a part of the territory which from time immemorial had belonged to Denmark. All his hopes of assistance, he declares, have been deceived, and the superiority of the enemy has therefore given them the victory. The proclamation, which concludes with a tribute from the King to the bravery and devotion of the army, is not countersigned by any Minister.

The King of Prussia has left Gastein. After some stay at Ischl and other places, he will visit the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, on Saturday next. Herr von Bismark is to accompany him on this visit, which will, it is expected, last some three days.

The Hanoverian Government having been questioned by Prussia regarding the occupation of Lauenburg by Federal troops, has disclaimed any previous knowledge of the movement, and declared itself equally surprised with Prussia at the news that such a step had been taken. From the Saxon Government, it seems, came the instructions which led to the occupation.

A decree of the King of Prussia orders the disbandment of some of the forces lately called into service.

The *Dagblad* states that Denmark is to keep the vessels seized by her cruisers, being a compensation granted for the horses put in requisition, the war contributions, and the losses suffered by Jutland.

The Prussian journals continue to make use of the most bitter and irritating language towards the secondary States, whose particularist tendencies they denounce. "The more brilliant and incontestable are the successes of the two great Powers," says the *Gazette of Northern Germany*, "the more complete is the defeat of those particularist tendencies. Let not that party expose itself to a second defeat, which might be attended with consequences more grave than those which it has just endured."

The news that Schleswig-Holstein alone is to bear the whole expense of the war has produced a painful impression in the Duchies. The *Kiel Journal* argues

that there is no just ground for imposing on the Duchies so heavy a burden, simply because Denmark is too poor to indemnify the German Powers. The Danish correspondent of the *Times* throws some light on the probable intentions of Prussia in the North Sea, connected with the possession of Sylt and Rømø.

The strait, or Sund, lying between those two islands, and especially between those parts of either island which up to this time belonged to Jutland, is the most favourable point on the whole coast of the Peninsula for the establishment of a great military harbour and naval station. The Sund itself bears the name of Lysterdyb; and to the south of it, on the northernmost point of Sylt, there is a capacious bay, called Kongenshavn, a spot admirably calculated for the construction of docks, arsenals, and all other conveniences for a great naval armament. It will be easy to conceive how anxious Prussia must be for the possession of those two islands if we bear in mind that, in her eager desire to possess a naval station in the North Sea, she had managed to purchase a little spot on the North German coast at Jahde, which she had for a long time been labouring to turn into a great naval establishment for her fleet. Her extensive works at Jahde were so seriously damaged by a heavy storm last year that the whole structure of the port would now have to begin again, and it is questionable whether, in the present state of affairs, it is more expedient to spend money at Jahde, or whether it would not be a wiser speculation to seek a better haven for the sea-might of Prussia at Lysterdyb, and in the splendid bay of Kongenshavn, in the island of Sylt.

The Prussians have prohibited the export from Jutland of the following important articles during the armistice:—Horses, oxen, pigs, bacon, rye, and oats.

Saxony appears to be very wroth with Austria and Prussia for the part they have permitted Denmark to take with regard to the cession of Schleswig-Holstein, and has resolved through the German Diet—if the other Powers forming that body are of the same mind—to demand an explanation why the King of Denmark has been allowed to cede rights to Austria and Prussia to which he had no title. The semi-official Berlin journal, the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* refers to this proceeding of Saxony in menacing terms.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon fête took place at Paris, on Monday, and passed off very successfully. The illuminations were splendid, and the concourse of people immense. The Emperor came to Paris, and was warmly cheered wherever he was recognised.

BELGIUM.

The result of the elections for the Chamber of Representatives throughout the whole of Belgium gives a majority of twelve in favour of the Liberal party.

POLAND.

The final scene of a melancholy drama was played to an end on the 5th inst., at Warsaw. The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died that morning upon the gallows erected on the Glaces. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Traugutt, a discharged Russian colonel, the head of the secret government; Krajewski, an architect; Joseph Toczyński, a bookkeeper; Zulinski, a teacher at the gymnasium; and Johann Jeziranski, a tax-collector, all young men, none over thirty years of age. The condemned patriots stepped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and composure, in presence of an immense crowd of excited spectators. Originally twenty-two men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men and all the women. It must not be imagined, however, that the objects of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labour in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

Preparations are going on at Warsaw for the visit by the Emperor before the end of this month. The keys of the city have been sent to be regilt, a builder has been commissioned to construct a triumphal arch, and arrangements have been made for a brilliant illumination.

SPAIN.

The inauguration of the Northern Spanish Railway took place on Monday. The King of Spain arrived at San Sebastian at noon. The religious ceremonies having been performed, and the engines having received the benediction, M. Isaac Pereire addressed his Majesty. A banquet followed, at which the King presided, having on his right the Minister of Commerce and M. Emile Pereire, and on his left the Minister of the Interior and M. Isaac Pereire. The King was applauded with enthusiasm. No toasts were proposed. The King is on his way to Paris, where great preparations are being made for his reception.

TURKEY.

Despatches from Constantinople of the 3rd inst. state that the combined protests of the English and American Ambassadors had induced the Porte to authorise the continuation of the practice of religious controversy as carried on by the sale of Protestant books, provided, however, that no insults or attacks were directed against the Koran. The Turkish chiefs who had become converts were to be confined at Karapoth.

CANADA.

The election for North Ontario closed on the 27th, Mr. McDougall, the provincial secretary, being defeated by a majority of 100 votes. This news is of some importance. Mr. George Brown, the prime mover in the new arrangements, had declared before this untoward election came off, that the rejection of the provincial secretary by his constituency would be almost a fatal blow at the coalition. Probably, however, some expedient will be found to meet the difficulty temporarily without breaking up the Government.

AUSTRALIA.

There is no political news of importance by this mail. The *Melbourne Herald* of June 25, in its review of the month observes;—"The third and last session of the present Parliament was brought to a close on the 2nd instant. With its prorogation all interest appears to have died out, for the nonce at least, in matters political. In a month or two the existence of the present assembly will terminate, according to law, simply by effluxion of time."

An unusual number of crimes of violence, of more than ordinary interest, had occurred in Melbourne, including a murder and a bank robbery.

The Hon. Richard Heales, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, died on the morning of the 19th June from consumption. The hon. gentleman was much esteemed both in his public and private career. His funeral took place on the 22nd June, and, with two single exceptions, was the largest that had ever taken place in the colony. The Governor, Sir Charles Darling, was present, as well as every person of note.

A gentleman named George Millar, well known in Melbourne, and supposed to be very wealthy, lately absconded, leaving behind him bills to the value of 50,000*l.*, approaching maturity. On the bailiff proceeding to his house with an execution for the sum of 10,000*l.*, he was not to be found, and has not since been heard of. His estate has been sequestered, and a reward offered for his apprehension.

Advices from Adelaide, South Australia, reach to the 27th of June. The Legislative Session was opened by a speech from the Governor on the 27th of May, in which he stated that,—

Our exports are largely on the increase; trade and commerce are sound and healthy; there is no want of profitable employment for all classes of the community; and I believed I am warranted in saying that at no other period of the colony's history have we had greater evidence of substantial prosperity.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from the seat of war in New Zealand during the month of June is of a pacific character. The troops had gone into winter quarters, and no further warlike operations were expected until the return of spring. The Maories, in the meantime, who have retired from Tuaranga, would have ample time and opportunity afforded them of strengthening themselves in their fastnesses, but a report had gained ground that, having all their channels of communication closed, they had been reduced to a state of starvation. Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., with her Majesty's ships *Caragoa* and *Falcon*, had arrived at Sydney, where they would remain until the renewal of hostilities. Major-General Sir D. A. Cameron was at Auckland at the date of the last advices.

In reference to a possible extension of the war, the Otago correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes:—

Wirimu-Nera, a chief of high rank, has hitherto been our staunch friend. The value of his friendship can only be estimated by the probable consequences of his hostility. That he would be a dangerous foe may be gathered from the fact that amongst his own countrymen he has the reputation of having been, in their former intertribal quarrels, the most formidable and renowned of all the warriors of Waikato. When he embraced Christianity Te Wherowhero, the father of the present Maori King, exclaimed, "I have lost my right arm," meaning that in his future wars the absence of Wirimu-Nera would be equal to the loss of the use of my right arm.

The favourable disposition of this chief has been shown by his repeated efforts to act as a mediator between the government and the insurgents, and induce a peace. His want of success is not to be attributed to want of zeal. This chief of redoubtable fame has, I understand, sent formal notice to Government that he has a claim upon Ngaraawahia and the adjacent land. One of the Auckland journals, commenting on this fact, seems to be awakening to the idea that the confiscated land may not, after all, prove as useful and valuable as was expected. I shall watch the progress of this scheme with attention. I did not expect that my prognostications would so soon begin to be verified. But I am now more than ever convinced that the confiscation scheme is a fallacy—unwise in a political sense, and comparatively valueless as an equivalent for loss and expenditure.

From Dunedin the emigration to Melbourne had been very rapid, about 1,300 persons having reached Melbourne from that place during the month. Business at Otago was reported to be very dull indeed, and the yield from the goldfields was rapidly decreasing. The new field at Wakamarino, in the Nelson district, had proved a failure, but few miners remained on the ground, and they were not doing well.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Zollverein treaties between Prussia and various other German States were ratified at Berlin on Monday.

THE MANIA FOR SPECULATION has risen to an unparalleled extent in India, but had been greatly checked,

according to the last accounts, by fear of a European war on the Danish question.

Vichy contains at the present moment an Emperor, a King, a Pacha, and a great number of eminent personages, and 10,000 bathers and water-drinkers.

Accounts from various parts of the Continent report the prevalence of extreme heat. In Portugal the heat has reached a degree of intensity unexampled for many years back, and the grain crops and vines have suffered seriously.

A PRESIDENT'S STIPEND.—The salary of President Davis is 25,000 *dols.* Confederate currency, which, at the present value of paper, is equal to about 300*l.* A proposal to pay him 2,000 *dols.* in gold has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

TERRORS OF THE CONSCRIPTION.—A Mrs. Eastwick, living in America, has destroyed the sight of one of her sons that he might not be drawn for a soldier. She had previously lost two sons in battle. Since the perpetration of this dreadful act she has become insane.

RETURN OF JEWS TO PALESTINE.—A number of Hebrew families, consisting in all of 187 persons, emigrating from Barbary to Palestine, arrived at Gibraltar on the 22nd ult. in the British schooner *Eduardo*, from Mazagan, and were transferred to the British steamer *Araxes*, which left the same night for Alexandria.

SALMON IN AUSTRALIA.—Our great salmon-hatching experiment, both in Tasmania and in Melbourne, has been hitherto remarkably successful. Many thousands of minute salmon are now alive and active in that interesting stage in which they are called parr. Whether they will ever get above par—excuse the involuntary pun—time alone can show. Naturalists here are divided on the subject.—*Times' Correspondent.*

MONT BLANC.—English tourists are attracted to Switzerland in greater numbers than usual this season; and not less than eight ascents of Mont Blanc were made during last week. With two exceptions—one of them, strange to say, that of a Spanish Don!—the whole of the climbers were adventurous countrymen of our own. Three English ladies also performed the feat of ascending the Grand Mulets. Chamounix is crowded with visitors.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—According to accounts from Texas, it appears to be expected that the growing cotton crop of that State will be as large this year as it ever was, owing to the amount of negro labour that has been transferred thither from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, the region of the war movements. Picking has commenced, and the probable yield is represented to be more than 550,000 bales. With regard to the other Southern States, an opinion is expressed that they will make altogether about a million bales.

MANNA IN THE DESERT.—Sir Roderick Murchison announces a fall of manna in Asia Minor. His informant, M. Haidinger, states that he has received a portion of this manna which fell with a gust of rain at Charput. It is a lichen which is formed in the steppes of the Kurghis, and is often carried in these falls far to the west, across the Caspian. The grains, which are always perfectly detached, have much of the form of a raspberry or mulberry, and are found frequently to be attached to a stony support of granite, sandstone, and lime. This manna is ground into flour, and baked into bread, and is known among the Turks by the name of *kerderiboghdash*, which means wonder-corn or grain. It contains more than sixty-five per cent. of oxalate of lime, and twenty-five of amylaceous matter.

ABYSSINIA AND THE CAPTIVES OF KING THEODOROS.—We have to announce the receipt of intelligence of the Rev. H. A. Stern and his fellow-captives up to the 12th of April last, at which date they were all well, and anxiously awaiting tidings from England resulting, as they hoped and prayed, in their speedy release. The German missionary agents, who had been in chains for five weeks, were liberated and sent to Gaffat, while Mr. Stern and Captain Cameron, with his party, were imprisoned in chains and carefully watched. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal were separately confined in a tent close by. It appears that two months previous to the above date a Frenchman, who for some time had enjoyed the favour of King Theodoros, was put into chains. In doing so the king sent word to all the Europeans, informing them that M. Bardel was the cause of all the quarrels between them and himself. It is further stated that no European would be allowed to leave the country until the king obtains a reply to a letter he addressed to the British Government two years ago. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Queen's letter to King Theodoros, forwarded by the hand of Mr. Consul Rassam, will have the effect of procuring the immediate release of the captives.—*Record.*

THE POPE AT CASTEL GANDOLFO.—Pio Nono is radiant on these campestal excursions, and it is exhilarating to meet him on foot, stepping out more briskly than his recent malady would have led one to expect, his ample person dressed in a white *sottana*, and shaded by a scarlet hat of extensive dimensions. With a benevolent smile on his face, the Pope is perpetually ready to give his benediction to the peasants, who kneel reverentially as he passes. The other day, whilst I was at Ariccia, his Holiness, followed by his guards and equipage, was walking towards Genzano. The ex-Queen Dowager of Naples and the Infanta, quondam Regent, of Portugal, were walking in the opposite direction, followed by their carriages and servants. At the turn of the road, just under the Chigi Villa, the Pontifical and the Royal parties encountered each other. Their Majesties were on their knees in a moment. His Holiness advanced hastily to raise them. The admiring peasants, returning homewards

with their pretty wives and daughters and sturdy donkeys from vineyards and orchards, pulled up to get a blessing also, and, kneeling on each side of the distinguished centre group, shouted lustily, "Santo Padre, la benedizione." It was a perfect *tableau*. The Pope's country life consists in getting up early, saying or hearing mass before breakfast—which repast only consists in a cup of black coffee—and taking exercise afterwards, visiting the environs, either driving or walking, so as to return to his palace at Castel Gandolfo by ten or eleven o'clock, in order to receive his ministers, each of whom has his day fixed for the usual business audience. The reception of foreign ministers, local deputations, and distinguished visitors comes next, and has to be got over by two o'clock, that being the Pope's dinner hour. His Holiness is more hospitable in his *villeggiatura* than at the Vatican. His table, or rather the Court table—for the Pope dines at a separate one—is generally crowded, and the expenses of his commissariat department are far greater at Castel Gandolfo than at Rome. After dinner the Pope reposes, in the Italian fashion, and arises from his *siesta* in the cool of the evening to find his equipage, guards, and attendants ready to convey him to some of the beautiful adjoining points of view, where most of the fashionable *villeggiatura* are on the look-out for him.—*Correspondent of Morning Post.*

MAORI SUPERSTITION.—On the occasion of the fight at Ahuahu, Captain Lloyd's blood was drunk by the natives that killed him, and after having finished their orgies, they cut off his head and buried it. Next night the Archangel Gabriel is said to have appeared to those who had partaken of his blood, and desired them to disinter the head and dry it in the old Maori fashion, in order that the captain's spirit, speaking through the head, might become the medium of communication between the Almighty and mankind, and be carried through the island as a banner under which a crusade against the pakehas was to be preached. This was accordingly done, and the head is asserted to have spoken and propounded the new creed, as well as appointed Te Ua, of Ngatiruanui, Hapanaja, of Taranaki, and Matene Rangitauri, of Wanganui, as its chief priests. The following are the principal articles of the new faith:—Its professors were to be called "Pai mairi" (good and peaceable), and the word "hou," pronounced short like the barking of a dog, was to be their sacred watchword, the rapid utterance of which would ward off all danger, even to the extent of causing edged weapons to glance from their bodies in battle, and bullets aimed at them to change their course and rise into the air. The proselytes were to be initiated by drinking water in which the head had been dipped, or which had been poured over the head, and took an oath to destroy every white person without any distinction of age or sex, till all are killed or driven from the land. The professors of the new faith were to be under the special protection of the Virgin Mary, who would be personally present among them; and they were to be assisted in their task of driving out the pakeha by the Archangel Gabriel and hosts of angels, and as soon as the task was completed, these heavenly messengers were to teach them all arts and sciences known to the Europeans. The professors would be enabled to learn English or any other foreign language perfectly in one lesson by observing certain forms—namely, standing for a given time in a certain position, under a flag of a peculiar colour and pattern, hoisted on a flagstaff of certain dimensions. The priests claimed to have acquired this power, and Matene lately, when at Waitotara, got possession of a piece of newspaper in which some article purchased in town had been wrapped, and pretended to read it aloud in English, and afterwards translate it; and performed the cheat so adroitly, that one of the Waitotara assessors present, a very intelligent native, who from his boyhood has had intercourse with Europeans, was deceived into becoming a convert, and has since been deprived of his office in consequence. All the European creeds were to be regarded as false, and done away with. All Bibles and other books relating to them were to be destroyed; the observance of the Sabbath was to cease, all days being regarded as holy; and marriage and its obligations were to be dispensed with, in order that the race of believers might increase the faster, and become as the sand of the sea in multitude. The fact that the extraordinary powers promised have not been conferred was accounted for by its being necessary that the head should first visit the whole island. How far the professors of the new creed and its priests have been self-deluded it is hard to say; but the death of two out of the three leaders (Hapanaja at Sentry-hill, and Matene at Moutoa) may cause the delusion to die out. Nevertheless the importance of seizing Captain Lloyd's head is obvious, as use may still be made of it for mischievous purposes by any native possessing ventriloquial powers.—*Correspondent of the Star.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—It is stated that a number of the leading London merchants and traders are very desirous that Mr. Samuel Morley should allow himself to be put in nomination for the City at the next general election.

OXFORD CITY.—It is whispered that the Tories will try their strength at Oxford at the next general election, although it has not transpired who they will bring forward against the two popular members, Messrs. Cardwell and Neate.

SOUTH ESSEX.—It is stated that Viscount Dangan will be brought forward as a Conservative candidate for South Essex at the approaching general election.

He is the son of Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador in Paris, and is a lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards. Five years since he was military secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

PONTEFRAC.—Mr. Isaac Holden, of Oakworth House, near Keighley, has consented to stand at the next election. He is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—In the event of Colonel Powell resigning his seat for this county—a contingency more than probable—we have authority for stating that Sir Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, will solicit the suffrages of the electors as an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous News.

A MUNIFICENT PEER.—The present head of the house of Percy has been in possession of his dukedom for fifteen years, and during that period he has expended on his Northumbrian estate alone one million and a-half sterling—that is to say, for fifteen years at the rate which the Bishop of London projects only for ten years—namely, 100,000*l.* per annum; and a comparatively small portion of this sum has been employed in the restoration of his castle. His Grace has built churches, bridges, hospitals. He has expended on cottages alone 500,000*l.*—*Letter in Times*.

CESSATION OF EMIGRATION.—The vast tide of emigration which has for so long a period flowed ceaselessly from our shores, has at length almost subsided. The fine steam-vessels, in which the last place was usually filled, now depart all but empty. The large crowds who daily clamoured for passages have disappeared. So great has been the decrease of numbers that the emigration agents have reduced their charges considerably, in the hope of rescuing their trade. A plentiful harvest at home and the absence of inducement to the other side of the Atlantic appear to have acted powerfully and quickly in changing the destiny of many of our impulsive countrymen.—*Cork Reporter*.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON ON HORTICULTURE.—A published letter of Sir Joseph Paxton puts forward suggestions for turning the Horticultural Society's Exhibition to better account. He urges, among other things, the adoption of a continuous exhibition by fortnightly or weekly shows. He objects to gentlemen supplying the markets with the finer fruits, content if by so doing they can diminish the cost of production, thus making it hopeless for market gardeners, who must grow for a profit, to compete with them. This is an injury to the public. "The result," he writes, "is that fruit, with all the facilities of cheap glass and cheap coal all over the country (compared with forty years ago), is absolutely dearer than it was forty years since; while the produce of real market gardens is perhaps fifty per cent. cheaper and 100 per cent. better; the forced fruits, in which the private establishments compete, have made very little progress in goodness."

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Mr. Sydney Turner's seventh report on these schools contains some interesting particulars as to their success in repressing juvenile crime. In the 64 reformatories in the kingdom, there were in 1863 nominally 3,677 boys and 1,000 girls; but, in fact, after making deductions of absconders and those absent on license, only 3,356 boys and 946 girls. Of these, 618 boys and 263 girls were in Catholic reformatories. Mr. Turner says that, of 1,423 Protestant boys discharged in three years 916 are doing well, and that reconvictions generally do not exceed one in five. For girls' schools in England the return shows a percentage of reconviction of about 19 per cent. among the Protestant children, and 18 per cent. among the Catholics. The committals of juvenile offenders diminished in Scotland in 1863, and increased in England only in proportion to the increase of population. The annual cost of the Treasury of each offender is 15*l.* 12*s.*; and there is consequently no prospect at present of reformatories becoming self-supporting.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION.—The committee of this association have received a contribution of 60*l.* from a lady in Brompton, and of 100*l.* from a gentleman in Pimlico, towards the two fountains just opened by the Society outside the Kensington Museum, and in the high road leading to Battersea-park. A gentleman in Fifehire has also offered to pay the cost of a fountain to be erected near the Kensington Potteries, and a lady at St. John's-wood has given a donation to the society for the new cattle-trough just fixed in Finsbury-square. Some liberal contributions to the general fund have also been received during the past few weeks, and the committee are making every effort to erect other fountains before next season. The chairman, Mr. Samuel Gurney, states that 87 fountains, 3 cattle-troughs, and more than 50 dog-troughs have now been opened by the society; but that, notwithstanding this success, whole districts remain as yet without a single fountain, and 400 more would not fully supply the need of the metropolis.

THE COST OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.—It is right that the cost in life and money should also be recorded. According to Lord Panmure, our total loss up to the 31st of March, 1856, of killed, dead of wounds and disease, and discharged, was 22,467 men. The Russian loss was upwards of 500,000. The cost in money, as estimated by Sir George Lewis, was 53,000,000*l.* We increased the funded and unfunded debt by 33,604,263*l.*, and we raised by increased taxation above 17,000,000*l.* But the war left us with very largely increased establishments; and the peace of Europe has since been so often threatened that our

Chancellors of the Exchequer have not been able to reduce the expenditure to the comparatively low level of the years immediately preceding the revival of the French empire. The navy was greatly augmented, having been raised from a force of 212 to a force of 590 effective ships of war. The organisation of the army and navy was greatly improved; and in 1856 we stood in a better position as regards offensive and defensive operations than we had done at any previous period since the peace of 1815.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of England*.

THE WATERLOO BRIDGE MYSTERY.—Mr. George Irwin, of Serpentine Avenue, Dublin, writes to the *Daily Telegraph* to offer a solution of the Waterloo Bridge mystery. He says there is strong reason to suspect that the mutilated limbs found in the carpet-bag were those of Mr. R—, a Tasmanian of some property and respectable position, who came over to England about the time in question, sold 1,400*l.* of Tasmanian bonds, went to lodge with a Jew named W—, a returned convict who lived close to Waterloo Bridge, and was never heard of again. He was a man of eccentric and penurious habits, and known to scarcely any one in London. The Jew W— also disappeared about the same time. Mr. Irwin offers to give the names of all parties represented by initials to any one conducting a proper investigation into the matter. By publishing the story in its present form, however, Mr. Irwin has done quite enough to put W— on his guard.—*Spectator*. [Our contemporary forgets that W— is said to have died.]

STOCK OF COTTON.—The stock of cotton continues to be fairly maintained at Liverpool, although in consequence of the immensely increased consumption there was severe strain upon the quantity accumulated. The annexed figures show the movement of the stock at Liverpool during the first six weeks of the current quarter as compared with the corresponding periods of 1863 and 1862:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Week ending July 1 ...	184,940	352,042	303,835
" " 8 ...	156,980	317,800	281,377
" " 15 ...	155,490	295,930	212,180
" " 22 ...	171,430	261,290	184,906
" " 29 ...	161,500	256,300	237,870
" Aug. 5 ...	158,750	306,930	265,980

The position of the cotton supply question may be very tersely summed up. The total receipts to June 30 this year of raw cotton amounted to 397,260,416*lb.*, against 239,033,940*lb.* in the corresponding six months of 1863, and 185,106,096*lb.* in the corresponding six months of 1862. These figures show that the cotton famine may virtually be considered at an end.

THE PRIZES AT THE DONKEY SHOW.—The Earl of Harrowby presided on Friday at what was, perhaps, not the least interesting feature in connection with the show held at Islington last week—that of presenting prizes and rewards to the exhibitors for the care they had evidently taken of their animals. Among others present were Lieut.-Col. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, the Rev. T. Jackson, and Miss Burdett Coutts. His lordship said he should have a difficulty in making himself heard by those around; but he hoped that difficulty would not be heightened by any unreasonable cheers by the animals on behalf of which they had met. The object of the meeting was to raise an interest in the useful class of animals, the names of which in all languages, and among all people, were associated with ridicule and contempt; but those people who used them had no such contempt for them. He hoped that the awards of that day would do good in times to come, in making owners of these animals treat their humble and hard-working beasts with patient forbearance. The chairman then gave the first classes of prizes. The Rev. Thomas Jackson distributed the prizes to some of the costermongers, who came up for them, each leading his donkey with him. One man showed a donkey forty years old, and his lordship was so pleased with the appearance of the animal, that he gave the owner an extra prize of a sovereign. Mr. Samuel Gurney distributed other prizes, which were so awarded that every costermonger exhibitor had at least 5*s.*, and many much more. The proceedings terminated with much cheering.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the year 1861 79 passengers were killed and 789 injured by railway accidents in the United Kingdom; in the year 1862 on an increased number of lines 35 passengers were killed and 536 injured; and in the year 1863 on a still increasing length of lines 35 passengers were killed and 401 injured. The number of passengers in 1863 was 204,635,075, without including 64,391 season and periodical season-ticket holders. Estimating even that these last travelled on an average only 100 times each, the number of travellers killed in 1863 was less than one in 6,000,000, and of passengers injured less than one in 500,000. Of every 5 passengers killed 3 lost their lives through their own misconduct or want of caution, so that the number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was less than one passenger in 15,000,000. Of the passengers killed last year 12 met their deaths by getting out of or attempting to get into trains when in motion, 5 by incautiously crossing or standing on the line at a station, by leaning out of the carriage window on approaching a bridge (since widened), 1 by getting out on the wrong side of a carriage, 1 (in Ireland) by getting upon the roof of a carriage and walking along the train. Of the 13 passengers killed in 1863 from accidents to trains, 3 lost their lives through collisions between trains, and 10 from the trains getting off the line, 7 of the 10 in the accident on the Hunstanton line caused by a heifer being on the rails. Of the whole number of accidents to passenger trains in the United Kingdom reported to the Board of

Trade in 1863—52 in all, exactly one a week, and precisely the same number as were reported to the Board in 1862—32 were caused by collisions with other trains, 10 by the trains getting off the rails, 6 by their running off the proper line through the points being wrong, and only 4 from anything breaking or getting out of order. A large proportion of these accidents must have been preventable by careful management.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—By command of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the council have directed that these gardens shall be opened freely to the public on the 26th August next, the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the founder of the gardens. In answer to numerous inquiries, especially from the schools of the metropolis, the following information is given:—1. There will be entrances to the gardens at the east in Exhibition-road; west in Prince Albert's-road; and south in the Exhibition-road. The entrances will be opened at ten and closed at six o'clock. 2. There are about thirty-six acres of ground, and ample space for all visitors. No tickets will be issued. The police will instruct visitors as to the several exits from the grounds. 3. The conservatory, orchard-houses, the arcades, and the maze, will all be opened. The cascades and Minton's fountain will play. 4. The Old Hundredth psalm, a hymn composed by the Prince Consort, and "God Save the Queen," will be sung by the visitors. The singing will take place on the north or upper terrace in front of the conservatory. "God Save the Queen" will be sung at six o'clock. Bands will be stationed in several parts of the gardens, and will perform at intervals during the day. 5. Visitors must, of course, provide their own means of conveyance. Omnibuses pass the gardens. Steamers land passengers at Cadogan-pier, Chelsea, and there is a railway station in the Fulham-road, both places being about a mile from the gardens. 6. Clubs, schools, &c., may be accompanied by their banners and bands. 7. Refreshments will be sold at moderate rates, or the visitors may bring their own. The south arcades at the lower end of the gardens, as in the Exhibition of 1862, and either of the annexes, may be used for the refreshments; but visitors are requested not to use the Flower Garden as a place for refreshments. 8. A Guide to the gardens is published, price 6*d.*

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Lord Brougham will preside at the Congress, to be held in York next month, of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The Archbishop of York will preside in the Education Department. The Right Hon. Sir James Wilde, Judge of the Court of Probate, presides over the Department of Jurisprudence. The other chairs have not yet been filled up. The council of the association have found it necessary, owing to the pressure of business, to adopt new regulations. In each of the departments, now reduced to four, three special questions are put, and a day is to be devoted to the discussion of each, the voluntary papers being read and discussed on the remaining days. The following are the questions for the several departments:—

Special questions for discussion in Jurisprudence: 1. Are the laws of real property in the three parts of the United Kingdom respectively, in their substance and tendency, suited to the present condition of society? and if not, how should they be improved? 2. On what principle should the law deal with questions of responsibility and mental competence in civil and criminal cases respectively? 3. Whether any, and what, ameliorations can be introduced into the institution and conduct of criminal prosecutions?—Special questions for discussion in Education: 1. What improvements can be introduced into the present system of public school education? The discussion will be opened by a paper on the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and management of certain colleges and schools. 2. In what way can the grammar and other endowed schools be made more available for the education of the middle class? 3. What are the peculiar difficulties in the way of elementary education in small towns and rural districts? and how can those difficulties be improved or lessened?—Special questions for discussion in Health: 1. What are the best means of disposing of the sewage of towns? 2. What are the causes, and what are the means for the prevention, of excessive infant mortality? 3. What is the influence on health of the overcrowding of dwelling-houses and workshops? and by what means could such overcrowding be prevented?—Special questions for discussion in Economy and Trade: 1. What are the effects upon trade of the existing laws of maritime warfare? 2. Is the granting of patents for inventions conducive to the interests of trade? 3. In what respects and to what extent should Government security and supervision be applied to the provident investments of the working classes?

EXTRAORDINARY NAMES IN AMERICA.—What odd names some mortals are blessed with! We heard of a family in Michigan whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. Three elder children of a family in Vermont were named, Joseph, And, Another. Another family actually named their child Finiz, supposing that it was their last; but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement. A man in Pennsylvania called his second son James Also, and the third William Likewise.

IRISH BULLS.—Two churchwardens were once disputing about the proposed site for a new graveyard, when the first remarked, "I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I live."—"What an obstinate man!" said the second; "if my life is spared, I will."

Literature.

KINGSLEY VERSUS NEWMAN.*

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" A single sentence of Mr. Kingsley's has sufficed to create a flutter of excitement throughout the whole ecclesiastical world, to rouse the old spirit of one of the ablest and fiercest polemics of his day, to originate a controversy rarely surpassed in bitterness, and last, but not least, to call forth one of the most remarkable books of the times. Were it not a grave misdeemeanour to suspect so saintly a man as Father Newman of conduct bearing the most distant resemblance to craft or design, we might have said that he had been quietly waiting for a favourable opportunity of vindicating himself before his fellow-countrymen, of wiping out the aspersions which have rested on his fair name, and so of rendering essential service to that Church of which he is so fanatical a devotee. But, of course, appearances are delusive. It is not to be supposed that there could be a spice of affectation in the tone which Dr. Newman assumed in his first letter, which, singular to say, was addressed to Mr. Macmillan, and not to Professor Kingsley; although the article in which the obnoxious sentence appeared bore the name of its distinguished author. It might seem that the subtle and eloquent Oratorian desired to mask his approaches, and, by the somewhat subdued and courteous character of his early communications, to allure Mr. Kingsley into admissions, of which afterwards advantage might be taken to condemn him out of his own mouth; but, of course, he is incapable of such art. We suppose that his conduct throughout the whole must be accepted as an illustration of the policy which he has described and commended in his own singularly skilful style in that notorious sermon on "Wisdom and Innocence," round which this controversy has raged with such fierceness. It may be that when we see the tone of meek and injured innocence, quietly pointing out a wrong and asking for redress, suddenly cast aside as soon as its purpose had been served, and succeeded by one of bold defiance, supercilious contempt, unsparing invective, and even rude attack, we might suspect the presence of a little craft. But this is only the kind of reproach to which the saints of God have always been exposed. They have shown merely "innocence and simplicity, implicit obedience to God, tranquillity of mind, contentment," but when these and the like virtues produce great results, "they especially incur the charge of craft 'at the hands of the world, because they pretend to so little, yet effect so much.'" "The sobriety, self-restraint, control of word and feeling, which religious men exercise, have about them an appearance of being artificial, 'because they are not natural, and of being artful, because artificial'; and in this we have an explanation of what might otherwise be thought to savour of craft in Dr. Newman's proceedings. It is but seldom that it falls to the lot of men to present so perfect an example of their own teachings as he has done. He has certainly not forgotten the importance which he attached to the fact that the serpent has been chosen by our Lord as the pattern of wisdom for His followers. Perhaps it would have been as well even for the interests of his own cause if he had remembered also to preserve throughout the 'harmlessness of a dove.'" But it is not given to any man to possess every quality, and it is Dr. Newman's failing that in the ardour of his zeal he has sometimes lost the calmness proper to a Christian controversialist, and now and then even transgressed the bounds which a gentleman ought ever to remember. One thing we are free to confess. Whether he uses the honeyed accents of gentleness, or the harsher words of accusation and reproach—whether he stings with his biting sarcasm, or invites sympathy by his plaintive appeals—he does everything in its season and everything well.

That Mr. Kingsley is unequal to cope with this master of controversial fence his warmest friends will readily admit, and certainly will not feel that, in making the concession, they are at all detracting from his high merit. The coolness which enables a polemic to take advantage of every weakness in an opponent without affording him any opportunity of retaliation—the subtlety which can weave a web of sophistry whose fallacies it is all but impossible to detect—the adroitness which can so manipulate the arguments of an adversary as to give them a character the very opposite of that they were intended to bear—are powers which every man does not possess, but they are certainly not those which would secure

the highest amount of our sympathy or admiration. Mr. Kingsley's strength lies in an entirely opposite direction. He is too straightforward to be a master of the arts of controversy—he is so ardent and impulsive that he is almost sure to be occasionally betrayed into errors—he is too much in the habit of looking at questions in their broader aspects and relations to have that accuracy in details necessary for one who would enter the lists with such a champion as Dr. Newman. His opponent quite understood this, and with his thorough familiarity with the English mind, perceived also that the direct and telling blows against the Papacy dealt by this somewhat rough but thoroughly effective hand were likely to work no little mischief. To neutralise their force, by betraying Mr. Kingsley into an untenable position, and covering him with ridicule and contempt, would seem, therefore, to be at once a work not difficult of accomplishment, and one from which important advantage might be derived. To a certain extent, his expectations have been realised. Mr. Kingsley has had to withdraw an assertion somewhat incautiously made, and in his retreat has laid himself open to an attack which his opponent has delivered with masterly address and hearty goodwill. Apparently, therefore, Dr. Newman has won a victory; but his triumph is more seeming than real. He has undoubtedly shown that Mr. Kingsley's statement relative to the teachings of the sermon specially referred to was too strong—he has convinced all that the course which he pursued throughout the Tractarian controversy was taken in all conscientiousness and sincerity—but he has done nothing towards shaking the faith of Protestant readers in the truth of the allegation made against the Roman Catholic Church, of permitting and even countenancing certain violations of the truth. Nay, the special pleading of the section of his work on "Lying and Equivocation," might certainly awaken a doubt as to whether Dr. Newman's own views in relation to truthfulness are so far removed from those which Mr. Kingsley imputes to him as we are asked to believe.

Dr. Newman's treatment of Mr. Kingsley is often hard to reconcile with that love of fair dealing always so ostentatiously avowed. Why, indeed, all these vials of an indignation so furious should be poured out on his devoted head, we cannot understand. He has nowhere displayed any personal animus against Dr. Newman; nor was the accusation he made against his teachings one so strange and unheard of that it should have awakened the vindictiveness with which it has been repelled. "For twenty years and more (he tells us), I have borne an imputation of which I am at least as sensitive, who am the object of it, as they can be, who are only the judges"; and again, "It is not he alone who entertains, and has entertained, such an opinion of me and my writings. It is the impression of large classes of men; the impression twenty years ago, and the impression now. There has been a general feeling that I was for years where I had no right to be; that I was a 'Romanist' in Protestant livery and service; that I was doing the work of a hostile Church in the bosom of the English Establishment, and knew it, or ought to have known it." Now, what we cannot comprehend is, why, seeing Mr. Kingsley only erred in common with a number of his fellow-countrymen, and simply gave utterance to an opinion so widely diffused, he should have been the object of such terrible vituperation, or why his reiteration of a charge, borne with such exemplary patience for more than twenty years, should have provoked an outburst of wrath, certainly so unbecoming a saintly Father of the Oratory. Dr. Newman's own statements are enough to exonerate Mr. Kingsley from the imputation either of any special malignity or even of any stupidity that was not shared by a large body of intelligent men. If by giving more point and distinctness to a floating sentiment he has afforded Father Newman the coveted opportunity of presenting in a more favourable light a line of conduct which could hardly have been so universally condemned had there not been something about it of at least doubtful aspect, he appears to us to have rendered this much-injured man an eminent service, and it is too bad to requite it by making him the scapegoat to bear the sins of the Protestant community.

Dr. Newman professes to point out some forty blots save one in Mr. Kingsley's statement, and he has certainly shown no lack of ingenuity either in his efforts to increase the number or to insist upon their enormity. Slight verbal inaccuracies are turned over and over until they are made to appear grave offences against truth and righteousness; sometimes a colouring is given to expressions, very plausible perhaps, but clearly very different from what was intended; at others, the opinion of some great divine of his Church is quoted against the statement of

Mr. Kingsley, and he is lectured, not to say bullied, for his ignorance or his audacity. A great deal of this is very entertaining, but to any impartial mind it must often be evident that it is essentially unfair. Take, for example, the long and bitter remarks upon Mr. Kingsley's assertion that the sermon on "Wisdom and Innocence" was a Romanist and not a Protestant sermon. The matter is not of the importance which has been attached to it, for even the preacher would not pretend that it was "Protestant," and the only question is whether it would be more correctly described as "Romish" or "Anglo-Catholic," and after all Dr. Newman's special pleadings, there cannot be much doubt as to the answer which should be returned. The sermon was preached in 1844, one of the last six delivered while he was in the Anglican Church, and this book enables us to understand the preacher's actual theological position at the time. He was then still a professed Anglican, but even on his own showing his loyalty to the Church had long been suspected, as is not wonderful, considering that so many young men, who had been sent to him for the purpose of being confirmed in their wavering Protestantism, had ended by becoming Roman Catholic perverts. "Such fidelity," he tells us, "was taken in *malem partem* by the high Anglican authorities; 'they thought it insidious.'" We do not suspect him of dishonesty—his mind was evidently at the time in a transition state—he had "made a formal retraction of all the hard things he had said against the Church of Rome"—if he had not arrived at the conviction that Rome was thoroughly right, he was at least satisfied that Anglicanism was hopelessly wrong—his celebrated "Via Media" had been renounced—he was all but ready to take the final leap. "I had," he says, "only one more advance of mind to make: and that was, to be certain of what I had hitherto anticipated, concluded, and believed; and this was close upon my submission to the Catholic Church. And I had only one more act to perform, and that was the act of submission 'itself.'" That a sermon preached by a man in this state of mind would be, to all intents and purposes, a Romish sermon, requires no proof; and all the specious sophistry Dr. Newman has employed to convict Mr. Kingsley of misrepresentation on the point, will fail to produce a contrary impression. One mistake Mr. Kingsley has certainly committed, when he speaks of the sermon as "delivered before fanatic and hot-headed young men, who hung upon his every word." The expression is seized upon with special avidity by his opponent. "Hot-headed 'young men!'" Why, man, you are writing a romance. You think the scene is Alexandria or the Spanish Main, where you may let your imagination play to the extent of unveracity. "Fanatic young men!" Why, he is writing out the list of a *dramatis personæ*: guards, conspirators, populace, and the like. He thinks "I was ever moving about with a train of Capulets at my heels." He then goes on to say that at the time when the sermon was preached he had severed himself from the younger generation at Oxford. "I had brought (he says) my own weekly evening parties to an end. I preached only by fits and starts at St. Mary's, 'so that the attendance of young men was broken up,' &c. This is a specimen of the way in which it is sought to convict Mr. Kingsley of misrepresentation, if not absolute untruthfulness. Probably the letter of his statement may be wrong; but, unquestionably, in spirit it is true. There may or may not have been a crowd of young men present at the delivery of the sermon; but it cannot be doubted that there were hundreds of young men to whom Dr. Newman was an oracle, and on whom his words would have an effect quite as strong as that which Mr. Kingsley depicts. To deal with the statement in the fashion which Dr. Newman has chosen to adopt may seem a great achievement, and we are far from denying to it the merit of skilfulness and ingenuity, but it cannot convince any one who understands the real facts of the case.

We are not sorry to find Dr. Newman acknowledging the candour and courtesy with which the press have treated him in this controversy. The vigour displayed by a man now well stricken in years—the very strength and intensity of his faith, itself sufficient to win respect from all conscientious men, whatever their dissent from his opinions—the remarkable character of his life, his eminent talents, and the greatness of the sacrifices he has made for conscience' sake—were all enough to secure for him an attentive and respectful hearing. We are glad, too, that he has been able to wipe away the aspersion that has so long stained his reputation. We may be quite unable to comprehend the process of reasoning by which he satisfied himself for so long that his position in the Anglican Church was a righteous one, but this book makes it clear that he was sincere and conscientious throughout. Nor can any one who reads this history wonder

* What, then, does Dr. Newman mean? By Rev. C. KINGSLEY. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. *Apologia pro Vita Sua.* By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. London: Longmans.

that he is now one of the most zealous devotees of Popery. His craving for strong dogmatic assertions of religious truth—his love for the wonderful so early developed—his excessive credulity—the exaggerated reverence for authority shown while he was an Anglican, by his absurd deference to his bishop—all indicate a mind whose tendencies were to Rome. It is certainly somewhat surprising to find some of the avowals he makes. "I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples, and for the motion of the eyes of the pictures of the Madonna in the Roman States. I see no reason to doubt the material of the Lombard crown at Monza, and I do not see why the Holy Coat at Treves may not be what it professes to be." Still more extraordinary is the statement as to the medicinal oil said to flow from Saint Walburga's tomb. At first this alleged miracle appears to have staggered him, but now he says:—"I can tell him more about it now: the oil still flows." (The good saint has been dead more than a thousand years.) "I have some of it in my possession. It is medicinal. Some think it is so by a natural quality; others, by a Divine gift. Perhaps it is on the confines of both." 'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange, that a man of sound intellect can believe all this. But we have no reason to doubt Dr. Newman's sincerity; and we can admire the boldness with which he proclaims a conviction so unpopular. We are not, however, at all more enamoured of a system which requires the faith of men in such "lying wonders." We could have wished that the consideration shown to Dr. Newman had been extended to Mr. Kingsley. We are not surprised, indeed, that some lovers of High-Church pretensions should have eagerly seized this opportunity to assail one whose independent spirit and liberal opinions must be very distasteful to them; but that professed advocates of free thought should join in the hue and cry against him, is what we were not prepared to expect. Despite, however, the outcry against Mr. Kingsley, we are unable to see what offence he has committed, and are confident that he is the last man to bring a false accusation or to do intentional injustice to an opponent. Nor, when the excitement has subsided, will it be found that he has lost anything of his well-deserved popularity.

MR. DYCE'S SHAKESPEARE.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In noticing the first volume of Mr. Dyce's intelligently-revised text of Shakespeare, we sufficiently explained the principles on which he has proceeded, and wherein they differ from those of the Cambridge editors. We also expressed our high estimation of the learning and judgment of Mr. Dyce, and of the value of their fruits in this splendid work. We propose to ourselves now to make a few remarks on the emendation of a few passages in the second volume; and hope we shall thus keep alive our readers' interest in the progress of Mr. Dyce's devoted labours.

In the "Comedy of Errors," II. 1., occurs a passage on which the ingenuity of several editors has been exercised, and which has gradually cleared up by their suggestions. In the folio it stands—

"I see the Jewel best enamelled
Will lose his beauty: yet the gold bides still
That others touch, and often touching will
Where gold, and no man that hath a name
By falsehood and corruption doth it shame."

The Cambridge editors have (one might almost say of course) adopted the unquestionable emendation of Theobald, reading "wear gold" for "where gold" with a colon placed at gold. Mr. Dyce, in doing so, has also gone further, and follows Theobald and Hamner in making changes, the force of which will be best understood by simply comparing the amended lines with the original:—

"... and though gold bides still
That others touch, yet often touching will
Wear gold: and so no man that hath a name,
But falsehood and corruption doth it shame."

This is intelligible and plausible; but Mr. Dyce himself is very doubtful whether we have here recovered the true words of Shakespeare. In II. 2., the line "We talk with goblins, owls, and sprites," is evidently wanting in something, and perhaps is incorrect in the word *owls*. We confess to disliking it as much as Theobald and Mr. Lettsom; and can hardly think Mr. Dyce has done much for the lines by reading, "We talk with none but goblins, owls, and sprites": and, although he finds the words inserted in a speech of Antipholus, "There's none but witches do inhabit here," we do not see the force of any reasoning from the one to the other. In V. i.,

Mr. Dyce, in common with the Cambridge editors, adopts the emendation "the place of death and sorry execution," for "of depth and sorry execution," as it is in the folio: but while he refers to the Collier corrector, whose authority for such an alteration he says he did not require, the Cambridge editors simply refer to the third and fourth folios as having the correction. It is an instance of the perverse ingenuity with which familiar errors may be defended, that Mr. Hunter maintained the word *depth* in this passage, as having the meaning of "Barathrum," the deep pit, into which offenders were cast!—and quotes Ben Jonson, "as deep as Barathrum." To which Mr. Dyce most convincingly replies:—

"But Egeon was not about to be 'cast into a deep pit':—he was to be 'beheaded publicly for his offence.' Nor do I see the appositeness of Mr. Hunter's quotation. In it *Barathrum* undoubtedly means hell. . . . Compare Taylor's *Bawd*:—

'Of Tartary, of Erebus, and all
Those kingdoms which men Barathrum do call.'

In the same scene we read, "He cries for you, and vows, if he can take you, to scorch your face, and to disfigure you." This the Cambridge editors preserve; and, as we think, most improperly. Warburton's emendation, "to scotch your face," is obvious; and has been adopted by Mr. Dyce as the true reading. He says of the folio, "It has the very same mistake in 'Macbeth,' III. 2, 'We have scorch'd [scotch'd] the snake, not killed it': and points out that in all the old editions of Beaumont and Fletcher may be read, '... whom this foul beast hath scorch'd [scotch'd] and scord'd in this inhuman wise.'"

In "Much Ado about Nothing" we find that Mr. Dyce follows the quartos in the burden of the song,—

"Graves, yawn, and yield your dead,
Till death be uttered
Heavily, heavily":

—while the folios read "heavenly, heavenly": and we extract an interesting note on the point.

"The folio has 'Heavenly, heavenly,' which is adopted by Mr. Knight, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Grant White—the last-mentioned editor writing as follows:— 'The quarto has, by a misprint, which may almost be called obvious, 'heavily, heavily'; the mistake being caused by a supposition that this line was meant for a repetition of the third above. This reading, however, although destructive of the fine sense that death is to be uttered (i.e. expelled, outer-ed) by the power of Heaven, and indeed of all sense whatever, has yet been adopted by most modern editors; and it is advocated by Mr. Dyce, because 'it goes so heavily with my disposition.' (Hamlet, act ii. sc. 2.) is misprinted, 'it goes so heavenly' &c., in the folio." To the preceding remarks of my living friend Mr. Grant White, I must now oppose those of my dead friend Sidney Walker; 'The folio, Knight, and (I think) Collier [no], read 'Heavenly, heavenly'; a most absurd error, generated (ut saepe) by the corruption of an uncommon word to a common one. So Hamlet, ii. 2,—'it goes so heavily with my disposition,' the folio has 'heavenly'; as Dyce has also noticed, Remarks. My note, however, was suggested by the sense of the passage. . . . With regard to the words, 'Graves, yawn,' &c., I know not why we should consider them as anything more than an invocation—after the usual manner of funeral dirges in that age, in which mourners of some description or other are summoned to the funeral—a call, I say, upon the surrounding dead to come forth from their graves, as auditors or sharers in the solemn lamentation. 'Uttered,' expressed, commemorated in song. . . . The explanation of 'uttered,' as signifying 'outed,' is one of the many unfortunate explanations of half-learning to which our poet has given occasion."—Crit. Exam. &c., vol. iii. p. 33."

In "Love's Labour Lost," III. i., the first folio and the quartos have the line, "A whitely wanton with a velvet brow." This in the later folios is printed *whitely*: but Porson conjectured *whiteless*, with no advantage to the line; and the Collier MS. corrected it by *witty*, which is plainly wrong, as it is wholly unsuited to the purpose of Biron's declamation. The Cambridge editors take it to be a false orthography: and their note is,— "As *wightly*, in the sense of 'nimble, has no etymological connection with *white*, we have thought it best to retain the spelling which is least likely to mislead." This assumes the real point at issue; viz., that "whitely" is "wightly." The former has been opposed, in the sense of *pale*, because Rosalind is said to have been dark complexioned. But Mr. Lettsom has written to Mr. Dyce, very suggestively,— "I have no doubt that here *whitely* is the true reading, and that it means *sallow*, 'without colour, having a 'cheek of cream,' which Shakespeare associates with black hair, eyes, and eyebrows in 'As You Like It,' iii. 5."

"Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream."

Mr. Dyce also adduces the phrase "lean and whitely-faced" from North's Plutarch.

In the same play, IV. 3., we read of "the hue of dungeons and the school of night"; and Mr. Dyce adopts Theobald's conjecture, "the stole of night." Mr. Lettsom suggests *shroud*, which had occurred to ourselves: but the Cambridge editors conjecture *suit*; and, unlikely as it looks at first, it is decidedly ingenious, and is very plausibly defended by the remark,— "As *suit* was pronounced and sometimes written *shooter* (IV. i.), so probably *suit* was sometimes written

"shoote, a word easily corrupted into *shoole*." In the scene between Sir Nathaniel and Holofernes, at the commencement of the fifth act, there is a passage which has occasioned much fruitless labour to editors and commentators;—standing thus in the old copies,—

"Holo. . . . it insinuateth me of infamie: ne intelligis, domine? to make frantic, lunatic.
"Nath. Laus Deo, bene intelligo.
"Holo. Bome boon for boon prescian; a little scratcht, 't will serve."

Mr. Dyce reads, "it insinuateth one of 'insanire,' (Sidney Walker's conjecture, also), and 'to wax frantic': while he follows Theobald in changing Sir Nathaniel's *bene* to *bone*; and makes Holofernes's reply turn on the bad Latin—"Bone?—bone for *bene*: Priscian a 'little scratched; 'twill serve.'" The Cambridge editors follow Warburton in changing *infamie* to *insanie*: but, considering that Sir Nathaniel is not represented as such an ignoramus as to be likely to say *bone* for *bene*, they suppose that Holofernes replies, pedagogue-like, patronizingly—"Bon, bon, fort bon, Priscian!"—and then, determined to be himself superior, adds, in phrase familiar from the daily task of correcting his pupil's exercises—"a little 'scratched'!" On which Mr. Dyce comments:—"I can conceive nothing more unlikely than 'that Holofernes should call Nathaniel 'Priscian': . . . besides French sounds 'rather oddly in the mouth of Holofernes.'" This does not dispose of the suggestion, in our opinion; which had, in great part, previously occurred to Capell. We accept it, as the true reading.

Towards the close of the play there are two lines, spoken by the Princess, which are suspected to be corrupt. The one, "A heavy heart bears not a humble tongue"; the other, "I understand you not: my griefs are double." The former, Mr. Dyce and the Cambridge editors agree to correct from Theobald—as the context requires in sense—"A heavy heart bears not a 'nimble tongue'; but they differ as to the Collier MS. correction of the other line, which is, "my griefs are dull." Capell conjectured, "are deaf"; and Mr. Staunton, "my griefs 'hear dully.'" Mr. Dyce, however, protests confidently that *dull* is, "beyond all doubt," the true reading.

Mr. Dyce has not been able to amend the celebrated passage in the *Merchant of Venice*—"the beauteous scarf veiling an Indian beauty"; but is compelled to leave his readers to Hamner's *dowdy* or Walker's *gipsy*, giving them no further choice between the Cambridge *beldam* or anonymous *deity*. Again, he adopts the Collier corrector's "swollen bag-pipe," as being a Shakespearian word, and as preferable to Hawkins's *swelling* or Ingleby's *wawling*. The old reading, "woollen bag-pipe," has been defended by Mr. Staunton by citing Massinger:—

"Walks she on woollen feet?"

But Mr. Dyce replies destructively in the single remark that "'woollen bag-pipe' (if right) means 'a bag-pipe actually covered with woollen cloth,' while 'woollen feet' is a purely metaphorical expression." The Cambridge editors retain *woollen*, as "not altogether absurd"; but incline to *wawling*, which Capell proposed and Dr. Ingleby has revived.

Mr. Dyce's memoir of Shakespeare is a brief, clear, discriminating narrative of all the known facts, avoiding all discursive account of the times and the history of the stage. It is better for positive truth of representation than some memoirs in which the imagination has filled up the outline of the great life of which we know so little: and is very valuable for reference on those points which have been raised and critically discussed as to particular dates or incidents of the life.

We cannot close this notice without remarking that Mr. Dyce's latest references to the Collier discoveries as a whole, however satisfied he may be of the correctness of his present judgment, are displeasing to us for a general spirit and for particular expressions that violate propriety and good taste, even as applied to the case of one supposed to have few claims to courtesy. *Forgery* is the implication—in the place assigned to each Collier document: and the MS. emendations are included. Of the latter it is said, that they contain "fragments of ore and 'abundance of dross': yet, in two plays that we have examined, Mr. Dyce accepts the corrector's readings in the proportion of 11 to 15. It is unquestionable, however, that the corrector's self-evident emendations are but very few.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Horeb and Jerusalem. By Rev. GEORGE SANDIE. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) A tour in the East has occasioned this book; and yet it is more a controversial work on Scripture Topography than a book of ravel. Whatever is related by the author of personal

* The Works of William Shakespeare. The Text revised by the Rev. ALEX. DYCE. In 8 vols. Vol. II. Chapman and Hall.

experience and impression is pleasant reading; but he adds nothing to our mental conception of the East, or to our knowledge of particular localities. His tour seems, however, to have excited a new and warm interest in his mind as to several topographical questions, connected with "the scenes of the Exodus and the Redemption." With real grasp of the difficulties, and with perfect clearness of exposition, the author puts forward his own views of matters that have been largely controverted. We cannot but feel that he has been hasty in entering this field; and that he is not entitled all at once to the rank of an authority in it. Many of his arguments need to be sustained by the results of future investigation, and to be sifted and tested by criticism; for, at present, they have, in their very clearness and completeness, the air of first impression and of that eager grouping to which we are liable when a subject is comparatively new. Mr. Sandie has attempted to trace the route of the Israelites from Goshen to Sinai;—he opposes Dr. Robinson's views as to the locality of the Passage of the Red Sea, and fixes on the promontory of Attakah as the point of the departure of the Israelites. He makes many important suggestions on their journey and life in the wilderness, and pauses to refute some of Dr. Colenso's mistakes, adding a summary of conclusions that many will find useful in arguing for the historical accuracy of the Scripture statements. The arguments for regarding Mount Serbal as the Sinai of Moses are then considered; and Lepsius's conclusion decidedly rejected. The author maintains that the mountain which has so long been consecrated by tradition as the holy mountain, is in every respect suited to fulfil the conditions of the sacred narrative; but he resists both those who, like Dr. Robinson, would limit the Scriptural events to the front and lower peak, Sufsafah, and those who, like Dr. Wilson, confine all the incidents to the other summit, Jebel Moussa. He advances the view that, both summits of the mountain being taken into account, the entire locality not only accords with, but explains and enforces the statements of the Old Testament narrative. On the subject of the inscriptions found on the rocks of the desert, the author holds the opinion to be wholly untenable that they proceeded from the Israelites; but attributes them, allowing for some later additions by Christian hermits and Arab shepherds, to the ancient inhabitants of the locality, the Amalekites. He also remarks, somewhat to our amusement, we confess, that—"It is not improbable that when in this country as an exile, Moses received or committed to writing the patriarchal book of Job, the allusions of which point 'obviously to the sights and incidents of desert life'; and adds, 'and, if ever the inscriptions be deciphered, it is far more likely, I conjecture, that we may gain some part of the original of that noble poem of sacred antiquity than find the record of any experiences of an Israelite in the forty years' wanderings.' The topography of Jerusalem as laid down by Dr. Robinson is refused by Mr. Sandie; and that of Mr. Fergusson is adopted, we think with more zeal and rashness than good judgment. Attention is specially directed to what the author believes to have been anciently a valley that separated the site of the Mosque of Omar from that occupied by the Temple; and the conclusion arrived at on this point is applied to the topography of the city generally, and especially to the situation of the Holy Places. We believe that much of this part of the work could easily be torn to shreds; but it is not a task we are inclined to attempt in these columns. Students of biblical topography will like to hear and consider the author's views; and will admire his clearness and firmness in stating and defending them, even though, with ourselves, they may think the conclusions unsatisfactory, and feel inclined to reprove the confidence with which they are propounded.

Divine Compassion; or, Jesus Shewing Mercy. By JAMES CULROSS, A.M. (Nisbet and Co.) This book is specially addressed to those who, though familiar with Christian truth, and respectful towards religion, have remained without any principle "that commands within 'the soul,' without any 'great and blessed hope,' 'attracting their gaze, and purifying them with its 'holy influence'; but who may be excited to some inquiry and some heart solicitude on the great question, 'What must I do to be saved?' The author (already known by a thoughtful and spiritually-quickenng little work on "The Resurrection of the Life") does not attempt to find points of contact with such minds by repeating to them dogmatic statements, or reproducing doctrinal and practical directions, with which they may be already too familiar. He prefers to set before them some of the narratives of the New Testament which exhibit "Jesus shewing mercy"; and in which the doctrines of the faith are inwoven with fact and experience, and glance on us in various and unexpected aspects and connections. Each narrative selected illustrates some principle or method of our Lord's dealing with men according to their condition and necessities. The exposition of these is marked by depth of perception and spiritual feeling; and in their application, the author's lively sensibility appears both in the variety of practical instruction deduced from them, and in the intensity with which they are urged. The book is a truly worthy one; and is excellently fitted to quicken and direct religious inquiry amongst those of the large class the author has had particularly in view. Few of its kind have been written with so much thoughtfulness, good taste, and literary ability.

Rest under the Shadow of the Great Rock. A Book of Facts and Principles. By the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A. (Religious Tract Society.) "To direct the steps 'of men—not of mourners alone, but of all men—to 'the fountain of Divine Consolation,' offered for those who labour, who are tried, and who suffer:—this is the author's aim. He has not thought meditations on isolated texts, though often useful in certain circumstances, the mode best fitted to the accomplishment of his purpose; but has treated the subject broadly, first from the manifestations of God in primeval history, and in the exodus and wanderings of the Israelites, then more fully from the works and words of our Saviour. These chapters are full of beautiful thought on well-represented Biblical facts and truths. The remaining chapters present the special subjects of God's "Fatherly "Government and Discipline," "The Efficacy and In- "efficacy of Affliction," "Domestic Bereavements," "Bodily Sufferings," "Old Age," and "Death." On each of these a number of most interesting facts and examples are collected, and those principles effectively extracted and enforced which the author conceives them to embody. A Scriptural groundwork, and thereon an edifice of varied experience,—such is the work; which is well done, and suited to very extensive usefulness, and that usefulness not in the way of salutary impression only, but of sound instruction.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Nearly 100,000 copies of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon on "Baptismal Regeneration" are said to have been sold.

The receipts of the Royal Academy have this year been enormous, amounting to 12,384*l.*, which is upwards of 2,000*l.* more than has ever before been taken. The extraordinary number of 57,000 catalogues were sold at the doors.

Mr. Banting's famous pamphlet has now reached a sale of 50,000 copies, and it is said that a French publisher is about having it translated for circulation in France.—*London Review.*

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "JUNIOR."—Mr. H. Coleby, of Surbiton-hill, informs the *Telegraph* that whilst arranging some papers for Mrs. Ryves, preparatory to a case which stands for next November in the Probate Court, he has met with a document in which Lord Chatham gives a guarantee to Dr. James Wilmot for "risks and dangers . . . in the continuation of the letters of Junius." There is other documentary evidence to the same effect.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRESCOES.—The report of the commissioners on the wall paintings in the Palace of Westminster has been issued. It recommends that a further sum of 3,000*l.* be paid to Mr. Herbert in addition to the 2,000*l.* already paid him for his great picture of "Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law." It also recommends the cancelling of the contract as regards the remaining eight pictures, and the making of a new contract; also the payment to Mr. MacIise of an additional 1,500*l.* for each of his two paintings.

Mr. Costa's new oratorio, "Naaman," to be performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, is said to be an improvement on its composer's "Eli."

PROBABLE REVOLUTION IN STEAM.—EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Mr. W. H. James, C.E., whose name is already favourably known in connection with the originating of our railway system, has, after devoting a whole life to scientific improvements, at length succeeded in producing a steam generator and engine of such extraordinary power, in proportion to its weight, the space it occupies, the fuel consumed, and the cost at which it can be manufactured, that not the slightest doubt is entertained by those who have seen the invention in operation, and in whose opinions and judgment confidence can be placed, that, when properly and fully understood, appreciated, and brought into use, it will by degrees effect a complete revolution in all kinds of steam machinery, and become applicable to numerous purposes for which the powers of the present steam-engines are totally inadequate.—*Mining Journal.*

PAPER COVERS FOR BOOKS.—An enterprising firm has conceived the idea of forming a paper substance having all the strength and flexibility of cloth, to take its place on the outside of books. Some specimens of this prepared paper are now before us. This substance appears to receive gilt impressions with the distinctness of morocco, and, as it can be washed with soap and water when dirty, it may be surmised that, hereafter, the phrase "musty literature" will fall into disuse. It is said that its cost will be something like one-half of the present price of embossed cloth.—*London Review.*

THE PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN BREATH.—Mr. W. F. Barrett, assistant in the Physical Laboratory of the Royal Institution, has published in the *Philosophical Magazine* (at the request of Professor Tyndall) a record of his remarkable experiments on this interesting subject, made chiefly by means of the apparatus employed by Dr. Tyndall in his researches on the absorption and radiation of heat by gaseous matter. Carefully prepared vulcanised india-rubber bags were filled with air from the lungs—1, about half an hour after rising; 2, about ten minutes after breakfast; 3, after a brisk walk; and, 4, after severe exertion. Dr. Frankland determined exactly the amount of carbonic acid in each bag. A series of fourteen tables shows the amount of tension of the air, the carbonic acid in it, its powers of absorption, &c. The following is the proportion of the carbonic acid in the breath in the above-mentioned conditions:—1, 4.311; 2, 4.556; 3, 4.061; 4, 5.212. Absorp-

tion per cent. by thirty inches of breath, of bag 1, 50.6; bag 2, 52.8; bag 3, 53.7; bag 4, 54.0.

CHLOROFORM.—"Chirurgus" writes to the *Times* after an experience extending over sixteen years, and embracing some 5,000 or 6,000 cases, the condition of the patient's heart is no obstacle to its administration, and that the cause of death is to be referred to the mode of giving it, rather than to peculiarities of individual constitution.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A correspondent of the *Times* supplies an interesting piece of literary intelligence. Dr. Déthier, director of the Austrian School, has been permitted to examine the relics of the library of Matthias Corvinus preserved in the old Seraglio. He has turned over every leaf and manuscript, spending twelve months in the work, and has discovered two manuscripts of real interest, some scholiasts of Aristotle believed to be new, and an invaluable historical work. This is "an account by an eye-witness of the events of the reign of Mahomet the Great, of the capture of Constantinople, and in a word, of all the exciting scenes of the last seventeen years of that long and eventful history. The manuscript is a beautiful one," and "full of curious details."

Gleanings.

The death of Mr. Robson, the favourite comedian, is reported.

During the past week twenty-two wrecks have been reported, making a total for the present year of 1,044.

Nearly three hundred applications for divorce have been entered for trial in the Divorce Court this year.

The inhalation for a few minutes of the vapour which rises from lime used to purify gas is pronounced by the physicians of Paris a certain specific for the whooping-cough.

The Mormons are holding a conference under the joint presidency of Orson Pratt and Brigham Young, jun., in London.

The French papers have an absurd report that the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia has had a letter written, offering his hand to Queen Victoria.

Crinoline has been abolished at the Grand Opera at Paris, in all costumes "in which it is not absolutely necessary."

An editor at a dinner-table being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to find room for it."—*Mark Lemon's Jest-book.*

Mr. Banting, of anti-ecorpulence notoriety, has given to the Middlesex County Convalescent Hospital the very handsome and stout donation of 500*l.*

An action of damages, concluding for 3,000*l.*, has been raised by Miss Longworth against the *Saturday Review* for the article published in it on Saturday, the 30th July.

A SHORT REMEDY.—The proprietors of a newspaper advertise that they will give 600*l.* reward to any one who will catch a director asleep on a railway, and frighten him into a belief that his throat and pocket are threatened, so that he may come to practical conclusions as to the necessity for a communication between traveller and guard.

IMPORTANT TO ANNOTATORS.—Thomas Scott presented a copy of his annotated edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" to a pair of his humble friends, and on calling upon them some time after he naturally inquired how they liked the book. Their reply was that they were delighted with it, and understood it all perfectly, except the notes.

THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE IN AMERICA.—Bill S— is a good accountant, but like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The doctor was not slow in discovering the mistake, and demanded an explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit; so putting on a bold face, he said, "That's all right." "How so?" was the inquiry. "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill, "the multiplication table, like everything else, has gone up."—*American Paper.*

A BONNET FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is intended to present a bonnet by the Society of the Ancient Archers of Kilwinning to the Prince of Wales on his having accepted the office of patron (which the Prince Consort also held). The bonnet is exquisitely got up, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. It is in shape the same as those worn by the archers while shooting at papingo, and the inside is lined with white satin, and in the centre the Prince of Wales's coat of arms is beautifully embroidered, and below the words "Ich Dien," 1483—the date when the society was originated.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

IMPROVED CABS.—It is proposed to establish a new patent-carriage company upon rather improved principles to the Hansom cab. A great deal of improvement is needed in all the London public vehicles, and certainly a better cab than a Hansom is required, which is inconvenient to enter at the side, provides an awkward prospect, and has the knack of getting into innumerable difficulties. The writer of this has twice seen a cabman pitched right over the horse when it stumbled, and only last week saw a passenger thrown out head foremost into the street.—*Builder.*

THE SCOTCH MINISTER AND HIS BEADLE.—A Glasgow paper tells a story of a Mr. Low, a clergyman at Biggar, who was accompanied by one Richard Rob, his beadle, on his round of visitation of his hearers. They entered thirteen different dwellings, and in each of them they were presented with

spiruous liquors, of which the minister always partook. On parting in the evening, Rob very gravely said, "I noo see wherein the sin o' drinking consists." "What is that, Richard?" said Mr. Low. "It maun consist, I think, in the paying," replied Rob; "for I hae seen ye to-day tak a pairt o' thirteen drams, and a single word o' reproof or objection hasna faun frae your lips."

"What are you doing there, Jane?" "Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red." "But what have you got to dye it?" "Bear." "Who on earth told you that beer would dye red?" "Why, ma said it was beer made your nose so red, that I thought—." "Here, Susan, take this child."

AN EASILY ACCOMMODATED BISHOP.—On Wednesday last, the Bishop of Ripon travelled in a carriage not often used by the clergy. His lordship had agreed to consecrate a piece of ground at Thorne, near Wakefield, and but for his quiet and happy mode of adapting himself to circumstances, would have disappointed the large party who were anxiously awaiting his presence. It appears that, on arriving at the Leeds station, his lordship found that there was no train for Wakefield for some considerable time; he, however, learnt that a goods train was about to start, when he offered to go by it. It was then found that there was no carriage which could be attached to the train; upon which the worthy Bishop asked to go with the driver and stoker on the engine. This was at once granted, and the Bishop rode to Wakefield on the engine. So affable and agreeable was his lordship with his companions in the journey, that the driver remarked that, if he was a sample of the bishops, he should not mind having one with him on the engine every day.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY'S JOKES.—When engaged one evening in a disquisition on the difference between the Irish and Scotch Celts, Dr. Whately gave a pleasant fillip to the conversation, when it threatened to become dry, by suddenly asking, by the way, "What is the difference between an Irishman and a Scotchman on the top of a mountain on frosty weather?" "One is *could* with the kilt, and the other *kilt* with the *could*!" When Archbishop Whately was engaged one day in his gardening operations, a companion referred, among other matters, to the great revolution in the medical treatment of lunatics introduced by Pinel, who, instead of the strait waistcoat and other maddening goads, awarded to each patient healthful and agreeable occupation, including agriculture and gardening. "I think gardening would be a very dangerous indulgence for lunatics," observed Dr. Whately. "How so?" said his friend, surprised. "Because they might grow madder," was the rejoinder.—*Fitzpatrick's Whately*.

THE SUTHERLAND MINISTER AND MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—Some years ago Mr. Bright was going to a certain town on the Sutherland coast. While the coach was going through a certain parish, the worthy minister thereof mounted and sat beside John Bright. They began to discuss politics. After a while the minister said, with a twang and dialect we cannot copy, "I'll tell you what it is, we'll never have peace until that blackguard, John Bright, be hanged. He is trying to Americanise our institutions, and do away entirely with the glorious constitution of Great Britain." "Oh," says the M.P., "you would not surely hang him!" "Hang him!" replies the minister, "I would just hang him myself as high as the tree. The blackguard Cobden is bad, but he's ten degrees worse. Oh, he should be burnt, burnt!" In something of the same strain the conversation went on all the way. After service he was complimented by the clergyman for whom he officiated on the fine audience he had, "and among the rest you had Mr. Bright, M.P. for Birmingham." "Where did he sit?" says the minister. He was told where the stout M.P. sat. "O Lord!" he exclaimed, "what have I done? He came down on the coach with me, and I called him a blackguard, and said he should be burnt."—*Elgin Courier*.

THE GREAT BED OF WARE.—An old carved bedstead, famous for its large size even in the days of Shakspeare, is to be sold on the 30th inst. by Messrs. Jackson and Son, auctioneers, at Hertford. It is said to be in very good preservation. The posts, representing urns, are of elaborate workmanship, and the back of the bed is also finely carved. On the tester there is carved work of red and white roses, which are believed to represent the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster. The date upon the wood is 1463. Shakspeare's allusion to the bed occurs in *Twelfth Night*, Act III., Scene 2. Sir Toby Belch there says, "Go write it in a martial hand; be curt and brief; it is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent and full of invention; if thou thou'st him some thrice, it shall not be amiss; and as many lies as will lie in a sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England, set 'em down." The great bed was formerly an article of furniture in the mansion house at Ware-park. At the date, however, of the publication of Chauncey's "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," it had been removed to an inn at Ware, where it was visited by many citizens of London, and it has remained there ever since.

A NOVEL CALCULATION.—One who must have been a confirmed subject of *ennui* has made the following novel calculation, which is said to have occupied three years of his life:—Old Testament: Number of books 39; chapters, 929; verses, 23,214; words, 532,439; letters, 2,728,100. The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job xxxix. The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles xx. 17, if there was a verse more, and verse 16 if there were a verse less. The word and occurs 35,543 times. The word *Jehovah*

occurs 6,855 times. The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles i. 15. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th chapter of 2 Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. New Testament: Number of books, 27; chapters, 260; verses, 7,958; words, 181,258; letters, 838,580. The middle book is 2 Thessalonians. The middle chapter is Romans xiii., if there were a chapter less, and xiv. if there were a chapter more. The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17. The shortest verse is John xi. 35. Old and New Testaments: Number of books, 60; chapters, 1,819; verses, 31,173; words, 773,697; letters, 3,566,680. The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is Psalm cxvii.

VENTILATE YOUR CHILDREN'S ROOMS.—Most parents, before retiring to rest, make it a duty to visit the sleeping-rooms of their children. They do so, in order to be satisfied that the lights are extinguished, and that no danger is threatening their little ones. But if they leave the room with closed windows and doors, they shut in as great an enemy as fire, although his ravages may not be so readily detected. Poison is there, slow but deadly. Morning after morning do many little children wake weary, fretful, and oppressed. "What can it mean? what can it be?" the mother cries. In despair she has recourse to medicine. The constitution becomes enfeebled, and the child grows worse. The cause, perhaps, is never traced to overcrowded sleeping-rooms, without proper air, but it is, nevertheless, the right one. An intelligent mother, having acquainted herself with the principles of ventilation, will not retire to her own room for the night without having provided a sufficiency of air for her children, in the same manner that she provides and regulates their night-covering, or any other requisite for refreshing slumber. Sometimes by judiciously lowering a window, and, at other times, by leaving a door wide open, this end may be attained. In many houses the day and night nurseries communicate. When this is the case, the window of the farther room should be left open, and the door between the rooms likewise open. Even in severe weather young children can bear this arrangement, if they are not exposed to a direct draught.—*Family Herald*.

SIR WILLIAM NAPIER AND THE BROKEN BOWL.—The "Life of Sir William Napier" contains the following anecdote illustrative of his sense of honour:—"He was one day (1834) taking a long country walk near Freshford, when he met a little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl; she had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her father's dinner in it, and she said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it; then, with a sudden gleam of hope, she innocently looked up into his face and said, 'But ye can mend it, can't ee?' My father explained that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could, by the gift of a sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend in the same spot at the same hour next day, and to bring the sixpence with him, bidding her, meanwhile, tell her mother she had seen a gentleman who would bring her the money for the bowl next day. The child, entirely trusting him, went on her way comforted. On his return home he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet some one whom he specially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl, and of still being in time for the dinner-party in Bath; but finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation on the plea of a 'pre-engagement,' saying to us, 'I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly.'"

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

There has been but moderate pressure in the discount market throughout the week. To-day the demand has been more brisk. A good amount of gold from abroad has been taken to the Bank, but the rate of discount is still 8 per cent.

Consols have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ since last week, but the final quotations yesterday showed a slight retrogression. The prices were 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for money, and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for 8th September.

Obituary.

JOHN WILLIAM PYE SMITH, ESQ., younger son of the late Dr. Pye Smith, of Homerton, died at Sheffield on Saturday last, at the age of 55, and in the maturity of his powers and of his usefulness. From an obituary notice in the *Sheffield Independent*, we learn that Mr. Smith commenced practice in the law in that town in 1831, and established for himself, by his legal knowledge and skill, his gentlemanly demeanour, his high conscientiousness, and the kindness and generosity of his heart, a place among the most esteemed members of the profession. In the spring of 1835, he married Caroline Phoebe, third daughter of the late Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., of Leeds, by whom he has had a very numerous family, all of whom survive to lament their loss. In religion, Mr. J. W. Pye Smith adhered steadfastly, but without anything of a sectarian spirit, to the Congregational body, of which his late father was one of the chief ornaments. Mr. J. W. Pye Smith took a lively in-

terest in the religious affairs of the town and the country, and in his contributions to religious and benevolent objects he was very munificent. For many years he was a deacon of the Congregational church successively under the care of the Rev. T. Smith, A.M., the Rev. H. Batchelor, and the Rev. T. M. Herbert, and devoted much time and labour to the promotion of its interests. He succeeded the late James Montgomery, Esq., as secretary of Rotherham College. In 1857, Mr. Smith filled the office of Mayor of Sheffield, and retired from that position with marked demonstrations of respect from all parties. By a severe accident he was laid aside from active life since 1861. During the interval he was a patient sufferer, cheered by the consolations of religion and the unwearied devotedness of his wife and family. On Saturday Mr. Smith sank beneath the complaint from which he has so long suffered.

MR. CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE died on the 10th inst., aged 75. The deceased was the principal proprietor, and for many years editor, of the *Athenæum*, the high position of which is owing in a great degree to his untiring energy and admirable judgment. The deceased has left one son—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.

MR. ALEXANDER HASTIE, who for ten years represented the city of Glasgow in Parliament, died at Lusgar House, Dunfermline, on Saturday last, in the 60th year of his age.

DEATH OF MISS KATHERINE SOUTHEY.—The last living link connecting the name of Southey with Keswick, has just passed away, more than sixty years having elapsed since the late Laureate fixed his residence in the lake metropolis. Miss Katherine Southey, the third and only unmarried daughter of the poet, was born at Greta Hall, and reached her 54th year on Monday. She had been for some time confined to her room, and died on Friday night of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick, where her aunt, Mrs. Lovell, expired a few years since. By the death of Miss Southey a civil list pension of 100*l.* per annum reverts to the Crown.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BROMFIELD.—July 29, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Bromfield, Upper Holloway, of a son.

SHEARER.—Aug. 13, at Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Shearer, M.A., of a son.

COCKERELL.—Aug. 15, at Brighton, the wife of G. Russell Cockerell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKES—WEBSTER.—July 30, at Lendal Chapel, York, by the Rev. T. Morgan, John, eldest son of Mr. John Hawkes, Marygate, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Webster, Percy-street, all of York.

RANDERSON—DOWNS.—Aug. 2, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Talbot-lane, Rotherham, by the Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D., Mr. W. Randerson, only son of Mr. Randerson, of Wickersley, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. John Downs, of the same place.

STURGESS—STURGESS.—Aug. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Burton, by the Rev. G. Kettle, Mr. Thomas Sturges, of Branstone, to Miss Emma Sturges, of Measbam.

WILLIAMS—OAKLEY.—Aug. 5, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. S. March, Maria, third daughter of Mr. Francis Williams, to Richard, third son of Mr. Alfred Oakley, both of Southampton.

THOMPSON—BARRETT.—Aug. 6, at the Independent Chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. S. Fairley, Mr. J. B. Thompson, of H-xham, to Ruth, youngest daughter of William Barrett, Banbury.

GWILIM—BURGE.—Aug. 6, at the Independent Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. T. Rees, Mr. Henry Gwilim, to Miss Harriet Burge, both of Chesham.

NEUTH—HAYNES.—Aug. 8, at City-road Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. E. Probert, Mr. James Neuth, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of Mr. George Haynes, of Guildford-cottages, Ashfield-place.

GRETTON—MARSTON.—Aug. 9, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. John Gretton, of Poplar, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Captain Marston, of Stepney.

EDMONDS—HILL.—Aug. 9, at the Congregational Church, Ealing, by the Rev. William Isaac, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Bird, of Kensington, Mr. Wm. Edmonds, of Archer-street, Westbourne-grove, Baywater, to Miss Emily Walker Hill, youngest daughter of Mr. William Hill, of Boxast, Northamptonshire, and niece of John Hill, Esq., No. 1, Macquarie-place, Ealing. Fo cards.

DOWSON—GLOVER.—Aug. 10, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, father of the bridegroom, William Albert Dowson, to Fanny, only daughter of H. Glover, all of Bradford.

RADCLIFFE—BARLOW.—Aug. 10, at Ebenezer Chapel, Hazel Grove, by the Rev. J. W. Benson, Independent minister, of Marple Bridge, Mr. Samuel Radcliffe, Holly Vale, Mellor, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Barlow, Grove House, Hazel Grove. No cards.

SMITH—CLAYTON.—Aug. 10, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Dunmow, Essex, Joseph Alfred Smith, of Chelm-ford, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Impey Clayton, of Dunmow.

PASH—FRANCIES.—Aug. 11, at Borough-road Chapel, Southwark, by the Rev. W. Howison, Mr. J. A. Pash, of Old Kent road, to Naomi Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Francies. No cards.

BELL—BELL.—Aug. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. B. Kent, William, second son of the late Samuel Bell, Esq., of Chetwynd, near Newport, Salop, to Ellen, youngest surviving daughter of James Bell, Esq., Upper Norwood, Surrey. No cards.

DEATHS.

BERRY.—Aug. 2, at Hackney, London, the Rev. Joseph Berry, aged eighty-two years, formerly of Warminster, Wilts, and of Broad-street Chapel, Finsbury.

OLIVER.—Aug. 5, at No. 1a, Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, James Oliver, Esq., late of Grove Lodge, Hayes, Middlesex, aged sixty-nine.

DILKE.—Aug. 10, at Alice Holt, near Farnham, Charles Wentworth Dilke, aged seventy-five.

SHERKING.—Aug. 11, at Ashley House, Tyndal-park, Bristol, Joseph Broadribb Shering, Esq., aged seventy-six.

MARTIN.—Aug. 12, the infant son of the Rev. J. Martin, Nottingham.

PYE-SMITH.—Aug. 13, at Tipton Rise, Sheffield, aged fifty-five, John William Pye Smith, Esq., solicitor, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Pye-Smith, Principal of Homerton College, and son-in-law of the late Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., of Leeds.

HIBBERDINE.—Aug. 13, at his residence, 169, Tottenham-court-road, deeply lamented by all his friends, Benjamin Hibberdine, in his forty-fourth year.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 10.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£26,574,365
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	8,684,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	11,924,365
£26,574,365	£26,574,365

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	8,648,260
Public Deposits ..	4,943,222
Other Deposits ..	14,419,764
Seven Day and other Bills ..	530,674
£39,114,931	£39,114,931

August 11, 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FOR ALL AGES.—Such testimony to the merits of this medicine as that contained in a letter lately received from a lady by Professor Holloway should be impressed on all aged sufferers. "What induced me principally to apply to you was that my mother, who is over eighty years of age, found very great benefit from the use of your remedies." The value of such disinterested evidence is enhanced by the consideration that medicine usually fails to give any relief at such an advanced period of life. Holloway's Pills are both safe and certain in their action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin. They act without violence, and do not irritate the nerves or shock the system.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 15.

The show of English wheat this morning was moderate, and consisted chiefly of the new crop. The quality of the latter was various, and we quote prices of the white wheat 44s. to 47s., and of the red 40s. to 45s. The trade was very dull, and a reduction of 1s. per qr. had to be accepted upon old English as well as upon foreign wheat, to make any progress in sales. Barley can be bought on rather easier terms to-day. Beans and peas firmer at fully last week's rates. We continue largely supplied with foreign oats, and last week's returns comprises 70,000 qrs from the different Russian ports. This heavy arrival caused the prices of this description to recede fully 6d. per qr. on Friday last, and there has been a fair sale to-day at this reduction. Other qualities being in comparatively short supply maintain their value.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, August 15.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,602 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 14,015; in 1861, 12,183; in 1860, 11,271; in 1859, 14,783; 1858, 10,824; 1857, 9,908. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here in to-day's market. The beasts were mostly in poor condition; but the quality of the sheep and calves was good. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were large. The general quality of the supply, however, was by no means prime. From Ireland and Scotland the supplies were limited. Good and prime beasts sold somewhat steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the beef trade ruled heavy, and in some instances the quotations had a drooping tendency. A few prime Scots realised 5s. per 8lbs.; but the general top figure was 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,700 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 100 oxen and heifers. As to number, the show of sheep was seasonably good, but most breeds came to hand in moderate condition. Prime Downs, half-breeds, &c., sold steadily at full prices. Inferior breeds were dull, and rather cheaper. The highest quotation was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. Inferior lambs were very dull, at low prices. The best breeds changed hands at from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. The supply was very moderate. We had a dull sale for calves at late rates, viz., from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. The pork trade was heavy, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Oat.

Inf. coarse beasts.	3 4 to 8 2	Prime Southdown	5 2 to 5 4
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Lamba	5 8 6 8
Prime large oxen	4 4 8 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	3 6 4 0
Second quality	4 0 4 6	Meatam. porkers	4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse wooled	4 8 5 0		

Smoking calves, 10s to 25s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s. each.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, August 16.

TEA.—Business has been rather dull, and the few dealings reported have been at about former rates.

SUGAR.—The market has been a shade firmer in consequence of an export demand for France, and prices have in some instances ruled a little higher. In the refined market, however, no material change can be reported.

COFFEE.—The demand for colonial descriptions has been limited, and quotations are slightly depressed.

RICE.—A fair amount of business has been transacted, without any material alteration as regards prices.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 15.

These markets are moderately supplied with meat for the time of year. The trade, generally speaking, rules firm at full quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inferior beef .	3	0	to	3	4	Small pork .	4	2	to	4	6
Middling ditto	3	6	3	10	Inf. mutton .	3	10	4	4		
Prime large do.	4	0	4	8	Middling ditto	4	6	4	8		
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto .	4	8	5	10		
Large pork .	3	4	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	4		

Lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 0d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 15.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,407 firkins butter, and 1,763 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,183 casks of butter, and 1,643 bales of bacon. The demand for Irish butter continues very steady, and the late advance fully supported. Foreign advanced 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Bacon is in short supply. An advance of 2s. per cwt. realised upon both Irish and Hambro'.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 15.—The supply of home grown potatoes has fallen off, the markets to-day being very moderately supplied with most descriptions. The trade, consequently, is firmer, and an advance has taken place in prices. Scarcely any foreign produce is on sale.

SEEDS, Monday, August 15.—The seed market continues firm for all descriptions of seeds. Red cloverseed is held for higher prices, as also are white seed and trefoils. Trifolium was in request this morning at full prices. New winter tares were in small supply, and obtained high rates, the quality very fine.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, August 15.—The market for flax rules firm at full prices. Riga is quoted 65½ to 70½, and Egyptian at 67½ to 70½ per ton. Hemp, however, dull, at 34½ to 35½, for clean Russian qualities. Jutes moves

off slowly, at late rates. The stock in London, Liverpool, and Dundee, including the qualities afloat to those ports, is 36,047 tons; against 23,954 tons last year; and 24,483 tons in 1862. Coir goods are steady in price.

COALS, Monday, August 15.—Market without alteration from last day's rates. Haswell, 19s.; Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Braddys, 17s. 9d.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Goswell, 17s.; Riddells, 16s. 9d.; Walker Primrose, 19s.; Hartleys, 18s.; Norton Anthracite, 21s. 38 fresh ships; left from last day, 7.—Total, 45. 70 ships at sea.

WOOL, Monday, August 15.—There is only a limited inquiry for home-grown wools, both for home use and export; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. The supplies on offer are only moderate, but the high range in the value of money induces caution on the part of dealers generally.

TALLOW, Monday, August 15.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, at full prices. P.Y.C. is quoted 41s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot, and 43s. 9d. for October to December delivery. Rough fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Town tallow, 40s. 6d. net cash.

OIL, Monday, August 15.—Lined oil is dull, at 35s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. For other oils the trade is quiet, at about stationary prices. French spirits of turpentine are selling at 68s. to 69s. per cwt. American refined petroleum 2s. 1½d. per gallon.

Advertisements.



OSTEO-EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay, supersedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 443, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

TEETH supplied by Messrs. GODFREY received the Prize Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. One visit only required for their adjustment. They will last a life, and again restore the sunken face to its original beauty. A set from 2l. 10s. to Thirty Guineas. Stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth filled with gold—guaranteed for twenty years.

17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED their practice to 53, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED

New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

. New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of

PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report. Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety of Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S HOMOEPATHIC ROCK ICELAND MOSS PEARL COCOA.

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS are the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE

(PATENT)

MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.

FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA
It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of most valuable growths that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied direct from the importers to the consumers by Agents.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not faced with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in sealed packets, with the price printed on each, and signed—

Horniman & Co.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, & Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE

WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by Robert Waters, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful Tonic and gentle Aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 12s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 225, Piccadilly, London.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkestone, 22s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 15s.
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 23s.; Silkestone, first-class, 22s.; second-class, 21s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 19s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron, Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPANY'S Offices, High-bury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET,

Corner of Chancery-lane.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

The LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Fcap. Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of STATIONERY forwarded free to any Railway Station in England, on receipt of Post-office Order.

NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address on best qualities of Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 5s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, all rulings, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c. post free.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers,
192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

Established 1841.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 87, Gracechurch-street, London.

ALBUM PORTRAITS, one for 2s. 6d., 10 for 10s., at the LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY (Mr. S. PROUT NEWCOMBE).

Addresses.—103, Newgate-street; 174, Regent-street; 52, Cheapside; Pantheon, Oxford-street; Myddelton-hall, Islington; 23, Poultry; and 52, King William-street.

CARTES DE VISITE FROM LIFE.

G A R I B A L D I
FREE FOR THIRTEEN STAMPS.

All the celebrities of the day. Albums from 2s. 6d. each.

Frederic Jones, 146, Oxford-street, London.

Portraiture in all its branches. Cartes de Visite, 12 for 12s.

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.

Surplus Copies of Froide's History of England, Vols. 7 and 8—Hawthorne's Our Old Home—Speke's Sources of the Nile—Dean Stanley's Sermons in the East—The Rev. J. Sornain's Life—Rev. Edward Irving's Life, and many other Books, are now on Sale, at greatly reduced Prices, at BULL'S LIBRARY, 52, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W. Catalogues gratis.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

C O L E N S O.

ROBERTS and CO.'S PRICE LIST and STOCK and SHARE REPORTER, for AUGUST, containing the Reports of Captains HENRY JAMES, Redruth; T. GILL, Great Wheel Vor; H. SKEWIS, Wheel Curtis; T. VINCENT, Wheel Crofty; E. ROGERS, Wheel Grylls; and W. H. RICHARDS, of Marazion, on this set, and "the remarkable discovery of grey copper ore made in it," may be had on application, personal or by letter, at the office, 87, London Wall, London, E.C.

N.B.—The anonymous communication of "E. H." in the Mining Journal has caused the value of this property to be so fully tested, that R. and Co. are justified in confidently recommending it as a most desirable investment at the present price.

In cloth extra, pp. 468, 5s.,

HUNTINGTON'S SERMONS for the PEOPLE. Twenty-six Discourses.

By Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D.,

Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in the College at Cambridge, U.S.

"These sermons force the conclusion upon us that the spiritual truths set forth are not professions, but most deep convictions. Of all the hindrances to the spread of the truth, enumerated by the author as springing from inadequate representation of it, none are to be found in his own method of setting forth the Gospel. Those who read them will meet with a generous catholicity of spirit towards other denominations of Christians, combined with earnest aspirations and most philosophical views as to the future unity of the Church; delicate yet unshrinking treatment of some of the most difficult of existing social problems in their relation to the Kingdom of God; and views of truth in their freshness and individuality as far removed from artificial straining after originality on the one hand as they are from traditional strictness on the other."—Nonconformist.

"There are passages in one of the sermons of this volume, that on 'The Soul's Dependence on Christ' (pp. 301–4), fully equal to Horace Bushnell's famous chapter on the 'Character of Jesus.' Very few volumes of sermons are more worthy of perusal and of a place upon the book-shelves than this. Especially is Dr. Huntington a zealous champion of the divinity of our Lord, the faith that once he denied."—Patriot. Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 3d.,

CHURCH REVISION: an Essay. By a LATE ETONIAN.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Lately published, price 6d. 100 Copies for Distribution may be had on application to the Publisher for 25s.,

POLITICAL NONCONFORMITY: a Letter addressed to Charles Robertson, Esq., of Liverpool.

By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE, late Rector of Wickenby and Vicar of Thorney.

"Electors may be reminded that their duty in regard to the coming elections is set forth in this pamphlet with great force, as the following extract will suffice to show:—'When a great principle is concerned, surely I may say the highest of all principles, we can have nothing to do with consequences. I cannot allow questions of expediency to be raised. When a squadron of cavalry receive an order to rush upon what seems to be certain destruction, they obey it to a man; hesitation would be irretrievable disgrace. If the principles or the doctrines of the Established Church really are, as Dissenters say they are, unscriptural, the laws of the land are unscriptural, for every doctrine the Episcopal clergy are required to teach, every formula they are compelled to use, and every ministerial thing they do, is 'part and parcel of the common law.' If a poor soldier can implicitly obey an order, shall a Christian Dissenter do less for his Bible, according as he professes to understand it? Surely not; under such circumstances calculations upon future consequences cannot be permitted.'" Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Also, by the same Author, Second Edition, price 6d.,

A LETTER to the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,

ON THE

PRESENT STATE of the CHURCH QUESTION.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Third Edition, crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d.,

BASES of BELIEF: an Examination of Christianity as a Divine Revelation by the Light of Recognised Facts and Principles.

By EDWARD MIALL.

"We are very glad to recognise and to thank a leading Nonconformist for a worthy contribution to the vast body of Christian evidences."—Guardian.

"The principles of this book underlie every successful answer to modern unbelief, and they are here presented in a shape which makes them easily accessible."—Christian Spectator.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.,

THE POLITICS of CHRISTIANITY.

By EDWARD MIALL.

"None of our readers who are acquainted with his previous works will require to be told that the present volume is temperately and effectively written, and is well worthy of a careful perusal."—Spectator.

"A noble work, which deserves a place in the house of every ten-pounder in the kingdom."—Christian Spectator.

"A valuable contribution to political, and still more to religious literature."—Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

"On this science the author has long been a recognised preceptor; and the intelligence, calmness, and fairness with which topics relating to it are treated in this volume, furnish abundant evidence as to his competency to the office he has assumed."—British Quarterly Review.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

HENRY WARD BEECHER on INFANT BAPTISM: being No. 13 of a Series of Sermons, now publishing in Weekly Numbers, price Twopenny, and in Monthly Parts, price Sixpence.

London: J. Heaton and Son, 42, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, price 5s.,

RELIGIOUS REFORMATION IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED. Bishop Colenso's Critical Enquiries Answered. The Inspiration of Scripture Maintained. By JAMES BIDEN, Author of 'The True Church,' 'Truths Maintained,' &c.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Gosport: J. P. Legg, High-street.

STRANGE TALES from HUMBLE LIFE.

By JOHN ASHWORTH. One Penny each in Packets, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

New Series.—MOTHERS.—TWENTY POUNDS.—ALL IS WELL.—MY UNCLE.—OLD ADAM.—ELLEN WILLIAMS, &c., &c.

Manchester: W. Bremner and Co. London: F. Pitman.

BOOKS BOUGHT to any amount, and the utmost price given for them in cash, thereby saving the delay, uncertainty, and expense of public auction, by a second-hand bookseller of 25 years' standing. N.B. Catalogues gratis and post-free for one stamp. 50,000 vols. of books.

Apply to T. MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street.

STANDARD SCHOOL HISTORIES.

PUBLISHED BY MR. MURRAY.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS.

THE STUDENT'S HUME. A History of England from the Earliest Times. Based on the History by DAVID HUME, Corrected and Continued to 1858. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of FRANCE. From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire, 1852. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. By WM. SMITH, LL.D. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of ROME. From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire. By Dean LIDDELL. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S GIBBON. An Epitome of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By WM. SMITH, LL.D. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By Rev. W. L. BEVAN. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 9s.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By G. P. MARSH. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of ENGLISH LITERATURE. By T. B. SHAW. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HISTORIES.

MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Invasion by the Romans down to 1858. Woodcuts. 12mo, 6s.

MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the Death of Louis-Philippe. Woodcuts. 12mo, 6s.

MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the Romans under Marius to the Present Time. Woodcuts. 12mo, 6s.

STORIES for CHILDREN, selected from the History of England. By Mr. CROKER. Woodcuts. 16mo, 2s. 6d.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. By Lady CALLCOTT. Woodcuts. 18mo, 2s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of GREECE. For the Use of Junior Classes. Woodcuts. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of ROME. For the Use of Junior Classes. Woodcuts. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of ENGLAND. For the Use of Junior Classes. Woodcuts. 12mo, 3s. 6d.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version, chiefly from Original Sources. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 2s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

FRIENDS or QUAKERS? By a FRIEND to QUAKERS. Shewing the Causes of their Decline in Number, and the Apparent Decline from the Spirit of the Founders. A. W. Bennett, Bishopsgate-without.

Lately published, price 1s. 6d., post free for Eighteen Stamps,

BAPTISM: its Nature and Design, Subjects, Mode, and Importance. Compiled from the Writings of eminent Divines and Members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Independent, and other Pædobaptist Churches.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Glasgow: George Gallie.

Just published, Volume 1st, Imperial 8vo, cloth, 34s. (to be completed in 2 vols.),

THE IMPERIAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, Historical, Biographical, Geographical, and Doctrinal; including the Natural History, Antiquities, Manners, Customs, Religious Rites and Ceremonies mentioned in the Scriptures, and an Account of the Several Books of the Old and New Testaments. By Numerous Writers of Eminence, under the Editorship of the Rev. PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D., Author of "Typology of Scripture," &c. Illustrated with many Engravings on Wood and Steel.

Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 800 Bible Pictures—a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d.; originally published at 12s. Sent post free from JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

FIELD'S HANDSOME FAMILY BIBLES from 10s. to 20 guineas; Pocket Bibles, with rims and clasps, from 2s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; elegantly-bound Church Services, from 2s. to 4l. 4s.; Prayer-books in every variety, from 1s. to 5l. 5s. The largest stock in the world, at FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

DE PORQUET'S STANDARD FRENCH BOOKS:—

DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; or, Lives of Celebrated Children. With Explanatory Notes. 2s. 6d.

PARISIAN SPELLING-BOOK. 2s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to PARISIAN PHRASEOLOGY. 1s. 6d.

PARISIAN PHRASEOLOGY. 2s. 6d.

PREMIER PAS, in FRENCH. 2s. 6d.

PETIT VOCABULAIRE. 1s. 6d.

PETIT VOCABULAIRE and FRENCH GENDERS, printed in red and blue. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S SYSTEM of TEACHING FRENCH. 3s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and may be had of the Author, at his Scholastic Agency, 24, Oakley-square, N.W.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S NEW ROOMS,
50, NEW BOND-STREET.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ALEXANDRE'S NEW INSTRUMENT,
THE SERAPHINA-ANGELICA,

KNOWN ALSO AS THE

HARMONI-FLUTE AND THE MELODI-FLUTE.

This charming little Instrument is played either with One or Two Hands, by means of a Key-board like the Harmonium, and has a compass of Three Octaves, including the Semi-tones. It may be played with One Hand, either resting on the Knee, or placed on a Table; or with Two Hands, by the aid of the Patent Box, and blown by the foot.

The Bellows at the back of the Instrument are perfectly easy of management, and the tones of the SERAPHINA-ANGELICA are as sweet and dulcet as can be desired. Either alone, or as an accompaniment to the Pianoforte, this Instrument is very beautiful, and far superior to those of a similar kind that have hitherto been before the public.

With Three Stops, in Plain Box, £5 5s.; with the New Patent Pedal Box, solid Mahogany, polished, £6 6s.; or with new Ornamental Stand, £8 6s.

A TUTOR FOR THE SERAPHINA-ANGELICA, BY EDWARD F. RIMBAULT,

Is just published (price 1s. 6d.), which will enable any one to become perfectly acquainted with the Instrument in a short space of time.

A very large Stock of SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES which have been very little used.

CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE,
IN SOLID MAHOGANY OR PLAIN WALNUT, THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,

With perfect Check Action, the Full Compass, and all the Latest Improvements.

Messrs. CHAPPELL strongly recommend this Instrument as superior to any other Pianoforte at or about the same Price, whether New or Second-hand.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS

AT

CHAPPELL'S, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

ALEXANDRE and SON have taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a Diminuendo or Crescendo on any one note or more; the Bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional Blower is attached to the back, so that the wind can be supplied by a second person, and still under the New Patent the performer can play with perfect expression.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL,

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES.

No. 1. THREE STOPS, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case	...	...	25 Guineas.
„ 2. EIGHT STOPS, ditto ditto ditto	...	...	35 „
„ 3. SIXTEEN STOPS, ditto Voix Céleste, &c. (<i>The best Harmonium that can be made.</i>)	...	...	60 „

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM,

WITH TWO ROWS OF KEYS.

These Instruments are a perfect substitute for the Organ; the upper Key-board has a Venetian Swell, and acts as a Soft or Choir Organ, on which a perfect Diminuendo and Crescendo can be produced; and the lower Key-board answers the purpose of a Full Organ. The tone of these Instruments more closely resembles that of an Organ than any Harmonium yet produced, being rich and pure in quality. The construction is of a simple character, and not likely to be affected by damp, rendering them peculiarly suited to Churches. An additional Blower is attached to each Instrument.

No. 1. EIGHT STOPS (Three and a Half rows of Vibrators), Rosewood Case	...	...	45 Guineas.
„ 2. TWENTY-TWO STOPS (Six rows of Vibrators), Rosewood Case	...	...	70 „
„ 3. TWENTY-TWO STOPS (Eight rows of Vibrators), Rosewood Case, 2½ Octaves of Pedals	...	...	85 „

LONDON: CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, NEW BOND-STREET, W.